THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 15. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

TWO GREAT FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Loss Over One Million Dollars—Destruction of a Distillery and Bonded Warehouse and Other Buildings—Loss Over $500,000.

About 8¼ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the northeast corner of the large building in East Twenty-sixth street, between First and Second avenues, numbering from 322 to 330, inclusive. Nos. 322 and 324 were used as a Government bonded warehouse for the storage of whisky by A. A. Cunningham. Nos. 326, 328 and 330 were used by J. Boehm as a distillery for alcohol and whisky. These five numbers constituted one building, three stories in height, and in an incredibly short space of time the flames had run through the entire building, and burst from the doors and windows with a volume and fury perfectly appalling, the barrels and tanks of whisky and alcohol exploding at short intervals, and causing considerable alarm among the firemen and others. In a short time the buildings in the rear, fronting on Twenty-fifth street, and those adjoining, occupied by a number of families, had caught.

Within an hour a portion of the front wall had fallen, and this was followed in a short time by the side walls, the flames, if possible, increasing in density and volume, fed by the quantities of spirits in the cellars. Two firemen were blown from a ladder in front of the building by the force of one of the explosions, and somewhat injured. They were cared for by their comrades. Later in the evening, at intervals, the gases generated by the burning spirits, which had run into the sewers, exploded with a loud report, forcing the covers of the sewers upwards, and causing a general stampede for a moment by those who did not understand the cause. By midnight the flames were entirely subdued, but not until the distillery and warehouse, a two-story wooden building, No. 320, and another in the rear of the warehouse, had been entirely destroyed, and a number of others more or less injured by fire and water.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances so far as could be ascertained:—The loss on whisky in Nos. 322 and 324 is about $100,000, there having been about 1200 barrels stored there. Mr. Boehm estimates his loss on machinery and stock at $300,000, on which he has an insurance of $80,000 by city companies, whose names he could not at the time remember. The building belongs to the Rutherford estate, and was valued at about $60,000; insured for $30,000 in city companies. No. 332 is a four-story building, occupied on the first floor and basement by Joseph E. Christian, wine and lager beer saloon. The other floors were occupied by a number of poor families, who lost the greater portion of their furniture. The rear and upper story were badly damaged. Loss about $3000. The beer saloon was somewhat damaged by water. Insured.

No. 334 was owned and occupied on the first floor as a grocery and dwelling by C. Maginnis. Loss by fire and water about $1000; insured for $2400 in the Equitable Company. The second floor was occupied by James Masterson, and the third floor by one other family. They removed the most of their furniture.

No. 320 was a wooden building, two stories in height, occupied as a slaughter-house by James Appleby. It was crushed by the falling of the side wall of the warehouse. Loss about $300. Insured.

Nos. 316 and 318 is a three-story wooden building, occupied by John Stevenson, car and stage manufacturer, for the storage of lumber. Loss by fire and water about $500. Insured.

The following are the losses on Twenty-fifth street:—No. 161 is a four-story brick building, owned by Bartholomew Gaffney, an officer of the Eighteenth Precinct. The rear windows, doors, and cornice were somewhat damaged. Loss about $200. In the rear, and adjoining the warehouse, was a two-story frame building, also owned by Mr. Gaffney, and occupied by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Catharine Gaffney, and Charles Corrigan as a dwelling. They succeeded in saving very little of their furniture. The building was demolished by the falling wall. Loss about $1000. Insured in the North River Company.

No. 193 is owned by Mr. Kinderfelk, and occupied by a number of families. The sheds and fences in the rear were burned. But little other damage was sustained.

No. 185, in the rear, is a three-story building. The interior was burned out. It was occupied on the first floor by John Leary, on the second by Mr. Finley, and on the third by another family. They succeeded in removing the greater part of their furniture. The building is owned by Mrs. Margaret McQuillan, and is damaged to the extent of $3000. Insured for $1400 in the Peter Cooper Company.

No. 161, in the rear, is owned by David Kilmer, and is damaged to the extent of $4000; insured for $9000 in the Howard Company. It was occupied by three families, who lost considerably on furniture, they having removed but a comparatively small portion.

A number of the adjoining buildings received slight damage by fire and water, several being set on fire by the showers of sparks from the burning buildings, but in each case the flames were extinguished with trifling damage. The origin of the fire is unknown, but will be investigated by Fire Marshal Baker, it being regarded as rather suspicious.

Great Fire in Jersey City—Loss $600,000.

Yesterday morning, at 5·25 o'clock, intelligence was received at Engine House No. 3, Jersey City, that the planing-mill of Dodge & Co., on the corner of Greene and Bay streets, was on fire. The engine, a hand apparatus, was taken to the scene of the conflagration and put in operation. Meanwhile no alarm had been rung, and it was not until a few minutes before 6 o'clock that the general alarm was sounded. Out of the whole fire department of Jersey City, three steamers and two hand engines, with a couple of hydrant hose lines, were alone called upon to combat a fire which, in forty minutes after water was first thrown on it, threatened the whole river front, from Bay street to Communipaw. A brisk wind aided the flames so well, and so insufficient was the force at first brought against it, that at a quarter before 4 o'clock the whole block, 200 feet front and 400 feet deep, was a mass of crackling timbers. One after the other the walls fell, the huge chimneys alone withstanding the heat. On the water-front the docks, piled high with seasoned timber, were soon ignited and soon devoured. Here the hardest work was done towards stopping the progress of the flames. The wind was blowing from the northeast, and carried floating piles of burning lumber towards the pier below, and it required all the work of the propellers Babcock and Louis and the Fire Department propeller Joseph Fuller, the latter throwing eight streams of water, and doing grand service, to prevent the floating fire from setting the piers and docks in flames.

Early in the morning President Shaler, of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, crossed to Jersey City, and tendered to Assistant Engineer Coyle the use of a few of the New York engines, but the proffer was declined. It was not until the whole block was on the ground, and nothing left in it to burn, that the flames ceased their destruction. The building of Derby, Snow & Prentiss, in the westerly adjoining block, was saved by the employes of the establishment with their hose, aided by a couple of streams from the firemen; the lumber-yard, stable, and dwelling-house in the rear, owned by the same firm, were destroyed.

The total loss on the property destroyed is estimated at about $600,000. The losers, and the property destroyed, with the insurance thereon, is, as nearly as can be ascertained, thus:—Field & Sons' Agricultural Machine Works, $55,000; insured for $30 000 in New York and Eastern Companies. Dodge & Co.'s loss $350,000; heavily insured, of which $6000 was in the Royal Insurance Company, in London, and $2500 in the State, of Jersey City. Sylvester Van Buren's loss on machinery, etc., $2000; insured for $400 in New York Companies. Derby, Snow & Prentiss loss $35,000; covered by insurance, of which $11,000 is in the London, Liverpool, and Globe. Hudson River Cement Works Company, loss $25,000; insured for $15,000. Mr. Cobb's loss estimated at $10,000 on building, machinery, etc.; said to be fully insured. Paint mills, loss $2000. The State Insurance Company also had an insurance of $2000 on Mr. Field's property, making their total loss $6000.

In their efforts to arrest the progress of the fire John McMann and F. W. Van Buren, of Engine Company No. 3, were burned in their escape from an alley-way, in which they were surrounded by flames. Some trouble was caused by the frequent bursting of the hose, all, except the Amoskeag combination hose, proving too weak to bear the heavy pressure of the water.

During the progress of the fire the corners of the streets near by were the scenes of brawling and fighting, which at one time bade fair to become a riot. One muscular fellow, in a half intoxicated condition, struck wildly about him in dangerous style, and kicked viciously at the friends who endeavored to lead him off. A large crowd collected, among whom were several policemen, who contented themselves with shouting at him until be was taken away by his companions. A general row also occurred at a basement grocery and saloon, a block west of the fire, to which four policemen listened until a lull offered an opportunity for a decent retreat.—*New York Tribune.*

MEXICAN RUMORS.

Important, if True—The Filibustering Movement a Cloak to Inaugurate Another Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Certain information has leaked out here which, if true, gives a new and startling explanation of the sudden and widespread movement to avenge the death of Maximilian. A statement was made to-day, by a person who has been initiated into the inner circle of the present so-called filibustering enterprise, that the real object of this organization is to inaugurate another attempt to gain the independence of the Southern States.

It is said that the enrolling of volunteers, which for a time was a spontaneous movement in different parts of the country, with the real intention of going into Mexico and joining with some one of the factions opposed to the Juarez Government, partly to avenge the death of Maximilian, and partly to advance their own individual interests, is now rapidly assuming the form of a well-regulated organization, under the management of cunning politicians and experienced soldiers. Men are to be initiated and enrolled, subject to the arbitrary direction of military discipline, and are to preserve strict secrecy with regard to the movements of the organization, as well as to those who are members of it.

Arms, ammunition, and other supplies are to be accumulated at designated points, and everything is to be in readiness to take advantage of the opportune moment. Of the time when operations are to be commenced there is nothing definite decided upon. Two particular contingencies have been mentioned, either of which arising would be taken as a fitting opportunity to strike the first blow. One is the impeachment of the President and his resistance to removal from office. In such a contingency the leaders of the "Maximilian Avengers" will, it is said, concentrate their forces, which, it is expected, will in a few months number a hundred thousand, and bring them to the support of the Presidential party.

The other event which it is thought would afford a convenient opening is to invade Mexico with a filibustering force, and thus precipitate a war between the United States and that country, in which case the organization of "Avengers" will at once take sides with the Mexican Government against the United States. It is also stated that the organization is receiving accessions in the late Insurrectionary States with astonishing rapidity, principally from those men who fought in the late Rebellion, and are disfranchised therefor.

Much of the above details is given by the informant as the assertions of men prominent in the movement, but the statement that the objects of the organization are inimical to the Government, and contemplate its final destruction, rests upon a more substantial foundation than mere rumor. I do not undertake, however, to vouch for the absolute reliability of these developments, but deem it proper to give them to the public, considering the importance of the subject.

The Mexican Mission—Trouble in Store for Mexico from European Powers.

Mr. Nugent, of California, who is backed for the Mexican mission by many influential parties, is here. In the event of Otterbourg's rejection, which is pretty certain, Nugent's nomination by the President seems probable. Mr. Nugent resided in Mexico for several years, speaks the language of the country, and is said to have a thorough knowledge of its complicated affairs.

It is belived here in certain quarters that France, Austria, and Prussia will make war on Mexico in the event of a refusal by the Liberal Government to deliver up the body of Maximilian.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AFFAIRS IN BUFFALO.

The Fenian Picnic—Departure of a Squad of Avenging Recruits for Mexico.

BUFFALO, July 17.—The Fenian Picnic at Clinton Forest to-day was attended by over eight thousand persons from every section of the Union. At 9 o'clock in the morning the 7th regiment of the Irish Republican Army, with the military companies from abroad, formed on the Terrace, and marched with music to the Mansion House, and escorted Generals O'Neil and Spear, Colonel Hines, and Senators Morrison and Gallagher to the Forest. There speeches were made by Hines, O'Neil, Hon. M. Clapp, and Senator Morrison. The latter, in his remarks, promised that the Irish flag would be waving over an Irish army on Canadian soil before next January.

The revenue cutter Commodore Perry arrived this morning from Detroit, and is now anchored with the United States steamer Michigan off Pratt's Foundry, at Black Rock. The Canadian gunboats Cherub and Rescue have been cruising during the day between Fort Colbourne and Fort Erie.

Generals Spear and O'Neil reviewed the 7th Regiment I. R. A., and a Rochester company. The Fenians in uniform did not number over three hundred. They were well dressed in new green uniforms, and one company was armed with the Prussian needle-guns.

Twenty-seven Germans left here to-night for New Orleans, under the command of Captain J. Innes, of Memphis, Tenn., with the intention of joining the Maximilian Avengers in that city.

A SCRAP.—An amusing collection of scraps and reminiscences has just been published by M. Philibert Audibrand, under the title of "Recollections from the Reporters' Gallery from 1848 to 1852." One of the gems of the book is a petition addressed in 1848 to the republican Home Secretary by a pensioner of the late government. "Citizen Minister:—I earnestly request you to continue to pay me the pension which for the past eight years I have been in the habit of receiving from *l'infâme* Louis Philippe."

A TOILET JOURNAL.—A Baronne de Spare now publishes daily in the *Journal de Paris a menu de toilette,* in which every detail of a lady's dress according to the latest fashion is described.

FIVE YEARS OF PILFERING.

Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Worth of Stock Stolen by Factory Operatives.

For some months Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson have suspected they were the victims of persistent thieving from their sewing-machine establishments. It must be premised that all the various parts of their sewing machine (some sixty-five pieces in all) are manufactured at their factory at Bridgeport, Conn., where 900 operatives are employed. These parts are not for sale outside the factory—all repairs being done by the agents of the house, who are supplied from the factory. The only clue to the mystery lay in the fact that such parts were sold by some persons outside.

In February last the matter was placed in the hands of Pinkerton's National Police Agency, who at once laid their plans quietly to "work up the case." Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson have their principal depot at No. 625 Broadway, New York, where a large number of men and women are employed in handling the sewing-machines, putting them together, and repairing them. Having no clue to start upon, these employes were "shadowed," their residences, habits, and associates ascertained. At the same time, detectives were introduced into the establishment as employes in various capacities, and also at Bridgeport; these, of course, mingled quietly among the others, attracting no suspicion. They soon learned that parts of machines passed out of view from the shelves, work-benches, and even from securely fastened store-rooms, apparently accessible to none but the most trustworthy employes—the New York people especially having acquired a high degree of skill in their manipulations. The detectives were baffled, and so a new expedient was resorted to for the emergency.

A detective approached a suspected man, and related that the employes were watched and many "spotted" by several police detectives then in their midst, pointing out to him certain other suspected employes as such detectives! The ruse worked to a charm; the poor fellow believed that some one had "played off" on him, that the whole matter was coming out, and that the only chance was to secure the benefit of a full confession. He rushed to a few of his friends, the story was soon retailed "in confidence" through the factory, and Mr. Wheeler received many confessions of criminality. This was in April, two months after the case had been taken in hand. Great excitement prevailed, and George King was arrested and committed for trial before Justice Dowling on the 4th of May. His trial has not yet been had. Others, many of them boys, made full confessions. The Company have not yet decided as to pressing the prosecutions against them. They retained their positions.

In the meanwhile the same game was being practised by the employes at Bridgeport. Parts of machines were stolen, and sold, to the extent of a regular business. One trail was finally struck upon, and $4000 worth of "parts" were seized in New York. One June 17 Messrs. Pinkerton, Bangs, and Lonergan visited Bridgeport in person. They examined nearly sixty operatives, nearly all of whom confessed the crime. Wheeler & Wilson Company were by this time thoroughly alarmed by the successive revelations, developing an extent of thieving far beyond their suspicions. Only one of these operatives was placed under arrest, John H. French, and he, for refusing to give information that would facilitate the investigation, beyond the acknowledgment of his own guilt. French was fully committed for trial at Bridgeport. When the three above-named gentlemen reached Bridgeport, their profession was made known, and their presence created a fluttering in this pleasant town. Their particular purpose not being understood, it gave rise to many conjectures and some ludicrous results. Several persons, hitherto regarded as of unexceptionable standing, took French leave of their homes, and did not return for some weeks. One fellow had contracted to carry out and furnish, within two weeks, materials for no less than thirty-five sewing machines! There are more authenticated facts, and many other details are furnished. Some had arranged with dishonest agents of the company to furnish them with parts for sale and repair. The approximate estimate of the losses thus incurred may be roundly stated at an average of fifteen thousand dollars per year for five years, forming an aggregate of these peculations of $75,000! It is needless to add that checks have been placed against such operations in future, and detectives are still mingled with the employes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM CINCINNATI.

Particulars of the Drowning of General Meagher—Difficulty with the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—A passenger from Fort Benton explains how General Meagher came to be drowned. He was engaged in a quarrel on the afternoon of the 1st with an Irishman who had insulted him. Excitement seemed to have rendered the General delirious, and at 10 P. M. he stole from his bed and fell overboard. Search was made for his body, but at last accounts it had not been recovered.

After a compulsory suspension of five days, trains have recommenced running on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad. The stopping was due to raids of about one hundred employes at Logansport, Indiana, to whom about four months' wages are due. The company tried to settle the difficulty by offering to turn over to the employes the entire earnings of each day, which was refused. The United States Marshal of Indianapolis then proceeded to Logansport and arrested thirty-five ringleaders, but this did not end the stoppage of trains. Finally the leading business men of Logansport offered to pay all employes' claims against the company at a discount of ten per cent. This was accepted, and yesterday trains were allowed to run as usual.

ARREST OF A PHILADELPHIA ALDERMAN IN CAMDEN.—On Monday last a number of men from Philadelphia, visited the Fish House on an excursion. On their return home, some of them, including Alderman Wilson Kerr, failed to obtain tickets to cross in the steamboat from Camden to Philadelphia. As they approached the ferry-boat Captain Murray, who had been informed of their intention, demanded their fare. They refused. Policeman Ayers, who was standing by, came up and told them they could not pass without paying their fare.

One of the party, named Davis, it is alleged then took Ayers by the back of the neck, and some of the others took hold of him, including the Alderman. The assistance of several gentlemen who were present was called into requisition, and then Kerr was marched off to the Station House, a citizen escorting Davis to the same place.

At the hearing before Mayor Cox, while Ayers was giving his testimony, Kerr called him a liar two or three times. He was informed if he did so again he would be locked up. He reiterated his language again, and was placed under lock and key. Davis and Kerr were held to answer at court.

It appears that one of Kerr's friends had paid his fare, which the officer did not know. Last evening a transcript was obtained from the Mayor's docket, the parties, we understand, intending to prosecute Ayers for false arrest.

BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPT.—This morning about quarter to 3 o'clock the dwelling of William O. Mintzer, No. 225 Catharine street, was entered by burglars, and after gaining admission to three different doors by the use of nippers, one of them was seen in the second story front chamber trying the forcing of wardrobe, fire-proof, bureau, etc. etc. When Mr. Mintzer was called to in an adjoining chamber, and before he could give an alarm, they decamped, without taking anything away with them.

A VENERABLE SURGEON.—The London *Lancet* records the death of Sir Stephen Love Hammick, Bart., at Plymouth, England, at the age of ninety years. He was the oldest member of the medical profession in England, as well as of the baronetage.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

The Trial of Maximilian—Juarez's Plan of Prosecution as Presented by the Republican Minister of War.

From la Sombra de Zaragoza, San Luis Potosi, June 19.

Ministry of War and of the Navy, First Division, to General Mariano Escobedo, in command of the Army of the North—When the city of Queretaro was captured I communicated to you the intelligence that eight thousand soldiers and upwards of four hundred chiefs and officials of the enemy, including Maximilian of Hapsburg, who has called himself Emperor of Mexico, had been taken prisoners.

Before arriving at any determination in reference to the disposition to be made of these men, the Government desired to deliberate with the calmness befitting the importance of the circumstances. The authorities of the Republic have not heeded the feelings with which a prolonged struggle might have inspired them, wishing only to hearken to the voice of their high duties, and to that of the Mexican people.

The Government has taken into consideration not only the justice with which the laws might be enforced, but the necessity for their enforcement. It has sought to determine how far clemency and magnanimity should be carried, and within what limits they were confined by justice and the strict necessity of insuring the peace, protecting the legitimate interests, and promoting the rights and future progress of the Republic.

After Mexico had suffered all the evils of a civil war of fifty years' duration—when the people had at length obtained that the Constitution and laws of the country be respected—when they had repressed and conquered the corrupt classes, who, to satisfy their private interests, sacrificed all social interests and all social rights—when peace and tranquillity were being born anew by the will of the nation and the impotence of those who sought to reduce them to submission, then the most degenerate of the conquered classes called upon the foreigner, hoping, with his aid, to satisfy their cupidity and their thirst for vengeance. They availed themselves of the ambition and lack of intelligence of a foreign monarch, and brought into the republic both foreign intervention and treason, each bound to the other by the bonds of iniquity.

The Archduke Fernando Maximilian, of Hapsburg, allowed himself to be used as the principal tool in that work of wickedness which has afflicted the Republic for five years with crimes and calamities of every description.

He came to oppress a people, intending to destroy their Constitution and laws, without any more rights warranting such action than were conferred on him by a few valueless votes—valueless because expressed under the pressure of a foreign power, and at the menace of foreign bayonets. He came to commit voluntarily the crimes reproved by the code of nations, and for which punishment is provided by the different pre-existing laws of the republic—expressly by the law dated January 25, 1862, and framed to define the deeds committed against the independence and safety of the nation, the rights of citizens, individual guarantees, and the public peace.

The crimes committed by the Emperor Maximilian include the greater number of those specified in the aforesaid law.

He not only allowed himself to be used as the tool of foreign intervention, but for the purpose of waging a filibustering war, enlisted in his armies other foreigners, Austrians and Belgians, subjects of nations that were not at enmity with the Republic.

He attempted to overthrow forever the political institutions and the Government which the nation, of its own free will, established, and grasped the supreme power, without greater claim to it than that which he has acknowledged to possess by the votes of a few persons named and delegated by the foreign invader, or reduced to submission by the presence and threats of his troops.

He disposed, by the sole right of might, and with no legitimate indorsement for his actions, of the lives, privileges and interests of the Mexicans.

He issued a decree, written in a barbarous spirit, commanding the assassination of Mexicans who were defending the independence and institutions of their country.

There took place numerous bloody executions in pursuance of the same barbarous decree, the first victims of which were distinguished Mexican patriots. These executions took place even before it could be conjectured that such a decree had been promulgated.

He ordered that his own soldiers, or consented, bearing falsely the title of the chief of the nation, that the soldiers of the foreign invader should fire and destroy many cities scattered throughout the Mexican territory, and situated mostly in the States of Michoacan, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and New Leon.

He commanded that his own agents, or consented that the agents of the foreigners, should assassinate thousands of Mexicans, whose sole crime it was that they had defended their country.

And when the armies of the foreigner withdrew, and he saw the whole Republic rising against him, he surrounded himself with some of the most guilty participants in the civil war, and employed violence and depradation of all kinds to sustain to the last moment his false title, of which he did not divest himself until, involuntarily, and in submission to force, he was compelled to yield it up.

Among those men who sought to sustain Maximilian until the last moment, and to exhaust all acts of treason that could be committed against one's country, figured, ranking with the principal insurgent chiefs, Don Miguel Miramon, and Don Tomas Mejia, who occupied, at Queretaro, important positions as commanders in Maximilian's army. Both these men had already incurred severe punishment, by having kept alive for many years civil war. They hesitated not to commit the most culpable acts, and have ever, in fact, been an obstacle to the peace of the republic, as well as a constant threat overhanging her institutions.

The twenty-eighth article of the aforesaid law provides punishment for the guilty. The penalties it enumerates apply to the culprits captured *in flagrante delictu,* bearing arms, in a combat, the prisoners being subsequently duly identified. In the present case, all circumstances concurring to establish the guilt of the captives, the notoriety of their acts will suffice to allow the application of the foregoing section of the law.

Still, the Government wishing to act in the most justifiable manner in the matter, is resolved that the proceedings in the case may come under the law above cited, so that the pleas of defense which may be offered by the accused persons, and the sentence to be pronounced hereafter, accord with its spirit. With this view, the President of the republic has determined that you commence at once the trial of Fernando Maximilian de Hapsburg and his Generals, Don Miguel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia, and proceed in accordance with the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections of the law of January 25, all of which relate to the form of the judicial proceedings.

In reference to the other chiefs, officials, and functionaries captured at Queretaro, you will send to the Government lists comprising their names, with the rank or office they may hold duly specified therein, so that action may be taken in their respective cases.

Independence and liberty.

(Signed) MEJIA, Minister of War.

San Luis Potosi, May 21, 1867.

IN MEMORIAM.—Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, whose young wife died in childbirth a few months ago, has determined to found a hospital to her memory. Direct action to this end has already been taken, and a site for projected building has been purchased on the east side of Southwark Bridge road. The establishment will be a lying-in hospital. It is the Baron's intention to spend $50,000 on the building; the site costs probably as much more.

A WATERLOO VETERAN.—A man named Stokey is now living at Millborne Port, near Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, England, who fought at the battle of Waterloo. He is seventy-seven years of age, and has had the three wives, and ten children by each. All the children are alive. Stokey's birth-day is the 18th of June, Waterloo day.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 18—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 5/8; Illinois Central, 80½; Erie Railroad, 47; U. S. 5-20s, 72¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—Noon.—Cotton is firm and unchanged. The sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

The weather is very favorable for the crops. Breadstuffs are firmer; Wheat has advanced 2d.; white California wheat, 13s. 8d. Corn is steady at 36s.; other articles are unaltered.

ANTWERP, July 18.—Petroleum is quoted at 40f. ℔ barrel for refined.

The Teutonia Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 18—Noon.—The steamer Teutonia from, New York July 6, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Raft Nonpareil.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—2 P. M.—The little American raft Nonpareil, Captain Wilkes, which sailed from New York June 4 for Southampton and Havre, was spoken at sea on Wednesday, July 10, by a vessel which arrived here yesterday from New York. The captain of the little craft, and his crew, Messrs. Miller and Lawson, were well, and required no assistance.

THE BRITISH NAVAL REVIEW.

Muster of the Royal Navy for Review in Honor of the Sultan—Queen Victoria and a Brilliant Assemblage Present—The Display Spoiled by Bad Weather.

PORTSMOUTH, July 17.—The British naval review, which was ordered to take place off Spithead to-day, in honor of the Sultan of Turkey, was spoiled, to a great extent, by the state of the weather. The display would have been a very fine one had the weather been favorable, as the entire available force of the royal navy—iron-clad squadron, unarmored squadron, and unarmored gunboats—were present.

The iron-clad squadron consists of seven screw frigates, three screw-turret ships, one screw sloop, two twin-screw gun vessels, and one hydraulic propelled gun vessel, carrying altogether two hundred and nineteen guns, on 51,454 tons measurement of hull, and propelled by a nominal engine power of 10 837 horses.

The unarmored squadron consists of one screw three-decker, eight screw two-deckers, six screw frigates, one screw corvette, one paddle corvette, one paddle sloop, two screw sloops, and twelve screw gunboats, carrying altogether 956 guns, on a tonnage of 54,549, propelled by a nominal engine power of 12,250 horses.

The totals are thus:—Number of vessels, 47; number of guns, 1175; tonnage, 106,000; nominal power of engines, 23,087 horses.

Queen Victoria, the Sultan of Turkey, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Prince of Wales, members of the House of Lords, members of the House of Commons, and over five thousand people, were present on the banks of the Solent water to witness the muster and manœuvres.

A heavy gale, however, prevailed, varied only by fierce squalls of wind, and accompanied with heavy rain. The people were drenched, and retired disgusted with the weather. There were about fifty vessels of all classes in review. The salutes were very fine and given in excellent style, and the manœuvres of the ships executed promptly and accurately.

The Great Naval Review Yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 18—2 P. M.—It is estimated that the great naval review which occurred yesterday off Spithead cost £50,000 sterling. One gunboat was driven ashore during the rain storm which prevailed at the time, but beyond this no accident occurred.

The rain seriously interfered with the programme of the evolutions, also the proposed illumination of the fleet in the evening.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Judiciary Convention—Important Action, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The meeting last night adverse to electing judges for life was largely attended. Hon. Pinckney Whyte made a strong speech in favor of the present judiciary system. The Convention, however, has agreed to elect judges for fifteen years, and make them re-eligible during good behavior. The Convention adjourns finally next week.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Trouble About the Royal Honors.

MONTREAL, July 17.—Galt and Cartier have declined the title of C. B. conferred by the Imperial Government. Galt says it would impair his usefulness in Quebec. Cartier thinks Mr. Langevin should be included; that he has as much right to K. C. B. as John S. McDonald, and that his name should not be last on the list. Troubles just beginning.

The Alleged Conspiracy Contract.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—John Matthews, the actor who was a witness in the Surratt trial, but was not permitted to testify in regard to the letter written by Booth to the editor of the *National Intelligencer,* publishes a card in that paper this morning, in self-justification. He says the letter which was handed to him by Booth was written on a sheet of commercial note paper, covering three pages. The first two pages were written in the spirit and style of the Philadelphia letter, and it was only at the concluding paragraph that anything was said bearing upon what had transpired, which was to this effect, and in these words:—

"For a long time I have devoted my energies, my time, and money to the accomplishment of a certain end—I have been disappointed. The moment has now arrived when I must change my plans. Many will blame me for what I am about to do, but posterity I am sure will justify me—men who love their country better than gold or life.

"JOHN W. BOOTH, PAYNE,
"HAROLD, ATZEROTT."

Affairs in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Doctor Jones, one of the murderers of Stuefel, died this morning in the parish prison, where he was confined by order of General Sheridan.

The liabilities of the banking house of Judson & Co., which suspended payment yesterday, amount to about $30,000. The assets of the firm show about thirty per cent. of this amount.

The Common Council have at last come to their senses, under fear of removal, and have held a meeting for the purpose of considering the city scrip question.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Reading, 104⅛; Canton Company, 47½; Erie, 71½; Cleveland and Toledo, 121; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 102⅛; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 106⅝; Illinois Central, 123½; Cumberland, 38; Missouri 6s, 102½; Hudson River, 114½; United States Five-twenties of 1862 111½; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 108½; do. new issue, 107½; Ten-forties, 101¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107½; others, 107½. Money unchanged. Sterling Exchange 110½@110¾. Gold, 139⅜.

VOLUNTEERS IN ENGLAND.—At a public dinner in London, the other day, Lord Elcho, in responding for the volunteers, said that he had ascertained from his brother officers that unless the force receives more substantial support from the Government than has hitherto been afforded to it, it is probable that a large portion of it will die away.

A LINGUIST.—The celebrated Bohemian linguist Scherzl, who, though only twenty-three years old, is said to speak thirty languages, has entered the Russian civil service.

GENEROUS.—A new recreation-ground, which has cost nearly twenty thousand dollars, has been given by Mr. M. T. Bass, M. P., to the people of Derby, England.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 109¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 111¼ for 1862 5-20s; 108⅛ for 1864 5-20s; 108½ for 1865 5-20s; and 107⅜ for July, 1865, 5-20s. City loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 100, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52¾@52⅞, a slight decline. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 63½ for Norristown; 52 for Reading; 56½ for Minehill; 35⅞ for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 28 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 45; and Green and Coates at 30¼. 68½ was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27⅞ for Spruce and Pine, 13 for Hestonville; 35 for Union; and 24 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 57½ for Girard; 95 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 63 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 119, a slight advance; and Lehigh Navigation at 44½, no change; 17½ was bid for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 139⅜; 12 M., 139⅜; 1 P. M., 139⅜.

—On the 3d inst. adjudication of bankruptcy was made in the London Court against Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M. P., Edward Ladd Betts, and Thomas Russell Crampton, described as contractors, of Great George street, Westminster. The adjudication was made on the petition of Mr. Warden, of the Railway Iron Works, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, the act of bankruptcy being a declaration of insolvency. The bankruptcy has been rendered unavoidable by the claim set up by the directors of the London, Chatham and Dover Railroad Company.

—From the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of this country, it is estimated that gold had been taken from the surface and mined to the amount of $3,800,000,000; from that date to the close of 1842, $2,800,000,000; to 1860 Russia adds $746,000, and California and Australia $2,000,000,000 more. The annual average product of gold at the commencement of the Christian era is estimated at $8,000,000; at the discovery of America this product had diminished to $100,000; in 1600 it had increased to $2,000,000; in 1700 to $5,000,000; in 8100 to $15,000,000; in 1843 to $34,000,000; in 1850 to $88,000,000; in 1853 to $236,000,000. There was a subsequent falling off, so that in 1860 the product was only $210,000,009. The average annual loss by the wear of coin is estimated at one-tenth of one per cent.; the loss by consumption in the arts and by fire and shipwrecks is calculated at from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 per year.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 C & A 6s,'89	94½	10 sh Fulton Coal	4¾
$500 City 6s, New	100	1 sh Penna R	52¾
$1000 N Penna 6s	87¾	13 do.	52¾
$1000 do.	87¾	10 do.	52¾
2 sh Morris C P	119	1 do.	52¾
20 sh Cam & Am sc	74	6 do.	52¾
10 sh Ches & Wal	45	2 do. c.	52¾
10 sh Gr & Coates.ls.	13¼	1 do.	52¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109¼@109½; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 108¼@109; do., 1865, 109@109¼; do., 1865, new, 107¾@108; do., 1867, new, 107¾@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101¾@102; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107½@107¾; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 118¾@119; do., October, 1864, 117¾@118; do., December, 1864, 117@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@115¼; do., September, 1865, 115@115¼; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 139⅜@139⅝. Silver, 132@134.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 18.—There is a little more firmness in Cotton, but the demand is limited. Small sales of middling uplands at 26c., and New Orleans at 27c.

In Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses, the transactions are small, without change in prices.

The Flour market continues excessively dull, and nothing but the scarcity of the supplies enables holders to realize present quotations. The demand is entirely restricted to the wants of the home consumers, who purchase only to supply present exigencies. Small sales of low grades and choice North-western extra family at $10@12; 50 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@13; fancy at $14@16; extras at $9@9·50; and superfine at $8@8·0. Rye Flour commands $8·25@8·50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is more Wheat offering, but the demand is limited; sales of 600 bushels good and pure new red at $2 60@2·75 per bushel; 400 bushels old at $2·80; and 500 bushels California at $3·15. Rye is worth $1·60. Corn is very quiet, with small sales of yellow at $1·13@1·14, and mixed Western at $1·10. Oats are unsettled, and range from 90c. to $1·05, closing at 90c. No sales of Barley or Malt.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JULY 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........70 | 11 A. M..........80 | 2 P. M..........84

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Halfdan, Lentz, Rotterdam, Workman & Co.
Barque Monitor, Larrabee, London, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque E. Shultz, Ripe, London, E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque White Wing, Pike, Laguayra, J. Dallett & Son.
Brig Gentle Annie, Parr, Liverpool, via Wilmington, N. C., E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Medora, Allen, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Schr J. Kienzle, Lake, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Moses Day, Loud, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr A. M. Chadwick, Paine, 27 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to J. E. Bazley & Co. Has on board the captains of brigs Despatch and Gen. Devereux, which were lost in the ice near Ivigtut.

Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer Florence Franklin, Pearson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 15th inst., lat. 41 57, lon. 60 20.

Ship Washington, Berry, hence for San Francisco, was spoken May 13, lat. 14 S., lon 32 W.

Ship Amie, Reed, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 4th inst., off Great Ormshead.

Barque Maximilian, Hatfield, hence, at London 5th instant.

Barque Dunloe, Patten, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sligo 4th inst.

Barque Schamyl, Crosby, hence, at Queenstown 4th instant.

Schr Piro, Rogers, hence, at Portland yesterday.

Schrs L. Maul, Beniah, and C. Heyer, Poland, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schr W. Hone, hence for Uncasville, at New London 16th inst.

Schr A. Sheppard, Bowditch, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.

Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 13th inst.

Schr Alexander, Ireland, hence, at Mystic 16th inst.

Schr A. Hugel, Robinson, hence, at Portsmouth 14th instant.

Schrs S. L. Stevens, Studley; A. C. Austin, Willard; H. W. Morse, Crowell; and J. H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Arrived, steamship Virginia Prowse, from Liverpool.

Steamship Europe, Lemaire, from Havre.

Steamship Nevada, Smith, from Greytown.

Steamship Oyama, Gomez, from Miragoane.

Ship Isaac Jeanes, Bowling, from San Francisco.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Republican Party in the South—The Danger Ahead.

From the Herald.

The Republicans of Congress are evidently resolved to make sure work, in a party view, in the reconstruction of the ten excluded Southern States. On Monday evening last, a party caucus of the members of both Houses was held upon this important subject, from the reports of which it appears that the Congressional Executive Committee, of which Mr. Schenck is chairman, had collected some seventeen thousand dollars for Southern electioneering purposes; that the bulk of this sum had been so expended in the employment of white and black stump speakers and organizers, and in the circulation of political documents and speeches; that some sixty colored men and a considerable number of whites are now engaged in organizing Republican clubs and in disseminating Republican ideas in the excluded States; and that for the more vigorous prosecution of this work the caucus agreed to raise a fund of one hundred thousand dollars, towards which fifteen thousand were subscribed on the spot.

This looks like business; and yet all this is only an item in the resources and forces of the Republicans in the South. First, they have Congress itself, with its absolute powers, and the emancipated blacks in an almost unbroken phalanx on the side of Congress, comprehending say five hundred thousand voters. Secondly, they have the War Department, the General-in-Chief of the army, the five commanders of the five Southern military districts, their numerous subordinates, and all their powerful moral, material, and financial aid to back them. Thirdly, the Freedmen's Bureau, with an agency for the distribution of bread to the destitute whites and blacks in almost every county in every one of these ten excluded States, is an active, zealous, and powerful Republican electioneering institution. Lastly, the freedmen's schools, involving an annual expend ture of millions of money, collected from Northern societies, are all active supporters of the Republican party. Against this formidable array of official agencies, Treasury appropriations, Northern societies, Congressional committees and organized clubs, with the nucleus of the mass of the Southern blacks and considerable fractions of the white population to start upon, how stands the opposition? It stands without organization in any State, without recognized leaders, and without electioneering agents, because it is without money; and the opposition elements, moreover, are so far divided in opinion and so demoralized that they appear to have given up the battle in advance. Thus, from all the developments and signs of the times, we cannot resist the conclusion that, after passing through the appointed process of reconstruction, nearly all, if not all, these ten outside States will be reinstated in Congress with a Republican delegation in both houses.

This will be done through a party organization embracing the blacks almost *en masse*, and sufficient detachments from the whites to give this combination the balance of power. The States, however, which will thus be gained to the Republican side will be in truth black Republican States, inasmuch as this dominant mixed party therein will be controlled by the black vote. And herein lies the especial danger of speedy reaction against the Republicans, resulting in the disruption of the party. While Hayti and Jamaica furnish abundant evidence of the incapacity of the African race for self-government or political ascendancy according to any of the forms of modern civilization, we have in the history respectively of the mixed breeds of Dominica, Mexico, the Central American and most of the South American States, enough to warn us of the danger of negro political ascendancy in the South. The results of this ascendancy will probably be, from Virginia to Texas, more or less such a conflict of races, such a state of disorder, anarchy, and bloodshed in the reconstructed States, as to bring about a revolutionary political reaction in the North, demolishing the party in power, North and South. Indeed, the Republicans, upon the Southern negro vote, are venturing upon an exceedingly dangerous experiment, and unless they manage it with extraordinary skill the consequences to them will be disastrous, and a warning against all such experiments for ages to come.

We are satisfied that the Congressional plan of Southern reconstruction meets the approval of the great North, and will now be quietly acquiesced in by all classes and parties in the South. Copperhead malcontents may denounce this system as horribly despotic, and the five Southern military commanders as the five monarchs, the five pro-consuls, the five viceroys, the five satraps, the five Turkish pashas, or the five Chinese mandarins, each with three tails; but this will not change the facts nor the powers that be. It is said that General Sickles is the Great Mogul of Charleston; that in his royal coach, with his four shining black horses, he is the admiration of the darkies, who love display and finery, but that his coach and four produce anything but pleasing reflections to mourners for the Constitution. But does not the executive head of the Democratic party make an equal display with his coach and four at Newport, and is he not a stickler for the Constitution? All this sort of cant and claptrap goes for nothing against any of these five military commanders, so long as they faithfully and zealously execute the laws of Congress. We believe they are thus doing their duty, and that henceforward, under the directions of General Grant, it will be plain sailing for them. But when they shall have finished their work with the reconstruction of the States concerned, then will come the crisis of life or death to the present Republican organization; then the elements of discord and disintegration will appear, and then will begin a reconstruction of parties and sections and factions, and perhaps a Northern revolution against the excesses of Southern black Republican political ascendancy. This experiment is under full headway, and the point of danger will soon appear. Whether the party in power, with General Grant as their champion, are to walk over the course in 1868, like Monroe in 1820, or are to be broken up in a scrub race like that of 1824, will most probably be determined by the results of this experiment of negro suffrage in the South.

Territorial Expansion—Mexico and British America.

From the Times.

If it were an immediate political object for the Government and the people of the United States to labor actively with a view to territorial expansion, there is ample opportunity. Nothing in the position of Mexico since the fall of Imperialism indicates aught else than that the country has once again been formally surrendered to the rapacity of rival factions; that the republican Government, as it is called, is a disgrace to civilization; that those who momentarily control it are violent, bloodthirsty adventurers; that they aim to place themselves above the opinion of the outside world; that they hold in contempt the ordinary laws of honor and good faith; and that their acts invite such intervention as should make them amenable to a higher court than their own savage instincts.

Were the United States to-morrow to step in and reduce every province of Mexico to a condition of territorial subjection, the leading powers of the world would hold themselves largely our debtors. That fact, however, would not prove the expediency or the justice of such a step at the present crisis. Unless it were first proven that the dominant faction in Mexico had resolved to insult our Government; to carry out the threats of Escobedo against foreign residents, including American citizens, and to dishonor our flag, we should want the plea for any forcible intervention which could be fairly and fully justified.

Events have first to develop themselves in a clearer light as to the actual relations we sustain towards the *de facto* Government of Mexico, before we could honestly judge of the obligations which rest upon our Government to do more in the way of interference than it has done, and is doing. A hasty conclusion to make any demonstration of a warlike character, even under serious provocation, ought to be deprecated by every responsible citizen, whether his sympathies are for or against the so-called Liberalists. And beyond all things, the Government has to see to it that its authority in maintaining peace or in declaring war is not surrendered to filibusters, under whatever name or guise they appear.

Aside from considerations of dignity and self-respect, we are admonished to have regard to the fact that we have a political task on hand here at home which is taxing the energies and resolution of Congress and the Government and the industry of the whole community about as heavily as can well be borne. We are not, at the moment, pressed for want of room. We have territory enough to last the present century out, if it is well worked. If we want more there are the Pacific colonies of Great Britain, all but ready to seek release from their connection with the parent State, and thereafter admission into the Union. We have republished in these columns some of the earnest appeals of their principal journals against a continuance of the colonial connection. These appeals, too, grow stronger every day. The latest wail comes from a loyal and devoted subject of the Queen resident in Vancouver's Island, who writes to the Montreal *Gazette*, one of the leading journals of the new Dominion, in this strain:—

"A strong expression of opinion in favor of annexation to the States has been prevalent here, induced principally by a long depression in trade, partly by dissatisfaction with the political condition of things and the financial embarrassment of the Government, and partly by a desire for any change. It is felt that England has given little material help to this her youngest colony, and the one most in need of assistance—consequently the sentiment of love and attachment has grown weak. Should a war arise between England and America—or should the island of San Juan be given up, either through ignorance of its importance, or as a sacrifice to impending trouble—this colony would become an immediate and helpless prey."

This is the general feeling of all but office-holders in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. The tide of opinion might be partially turned were there a way opened for the Pacific colonies to come into the Canada Union. But without the opening up of railroad connection by way of the Red river, British Columbia finds no more natural attraction in Canada than in Denmark or Sweden. There is besides within the Dominion *already* a revival of all the former sectional bitterness which preceded the act of union. Before anything is known of the policy of the Government formed provisionally, to give effect to the scheme of confederation, all the old faction cries are renewed; all the old sets of agitators are at work again. The principles of the Confederate Government are not assailed, but its individual members *are*. The pending general election is to be conducted precisely as others have been for twenty years or more, upon no broad ground of public policy—upon no careful survey of the new responsibilities or the new obligations which the *status* of the Dominion implies. Such great questions as this, of winning or losing the Pacific colonies, finds less consideration than the question of cutting up the contracts for some Government building, canal, or railway. The Opposition is doing its utmost to disgust the people with their new system, and the natural if not the avowed tendency of their agitation is to hasten annexation to the United States. There can be but two parties in the Dominion—that which works for the Union of the Provinces, and that which works for their severance, and their early absorption into this republic. As we are in no haste to enlarge our boundaries, as we have sufficient territory to occupy our best energies and our wisest efforts, we can look on while our neighbors with their brand-new charter are solving the question whether it is better to belong to themselves or to belong to somebody else.

Santa Anna in Vera Cruz and Sisal.

From the Tribune.

Mexican affairs are assuming more and more importance to us day by day. With a conterminous boundary of fifteen hundred miles, this cannot be otherwise. It is as true of ourselves and of Mexico now as it was of the Northern and Southern States in 1861, that, as President Lincoln then expressed it, "They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them." Recent events tend to bring us more immediately into contact with Mexico. Her policy (unwise as our readers well know we regard it) in putting Maximilian to death has had the effect of detaching her, in a measure, from European sympathies; and this, in the end, if Mexico act wisely in the future, will have the effect of drawing closer the bonds between that country and ours. Under these circumstances we are glad to perceive that our State Department has acted carefully and prudently in a recent case, in which lack of care and prudence might have embroiled us at once with our southern neighbor. A "memorandum" from Mr. Seward, already before our readers, discloses the facts. Santa Anna has been playing the fool and the knave. Mr. Seward informs us that the ex-Dictator "on more than one occasion made application to the President of the United States for confidence, sanction, material aid, and assistance to enable him to carry on belligerent operations in Mexico;" that "inquiries were made by the United States which resulted in declarations by the Republican Government of Mexico that Señor Santa Anna was an enemy of the Republic;" that thereupon "the United States persistently refused to hold any correspondence or communication, personal or otherwise, with Señor Santa Anna or his agents, and has constantly enjoined upon its civil and military agents vigilance and energetic proceedings to prevent any unlawful expedition by Señor Santa Anna from the United States against Mexico." When we call to mind that this man, some time after an Imperial Government had been declared in Mexico, approved, in the most fulsome terms, the usurpation, tendering his services in support of it, and that he was repelled only by General Bazaine's imperative order that he should instantly leave the country, the impudence of such application to a Government that has always protested against the Imperial usurpation appears in glaring colors. Disappointed in this, Santa Anna, in May last, chartered a merchant steamer of the United States, the Virginia, and landed at Vera Cruz on June 3. At that time but two Mexican cities, the capital and Vera Cruz, remained in possession of the Imperialists, Maximilian being already a prisoner. Negotiations were in progress for the surrender of Vera Cruz. On the 2d of June, after repeated soliciations on the part of the Maximilian Commissary in that city to the United States and British Consuls, these two gentlemen proceeded to the camp of the Liberal General Benavides, then besieging Vera Cruz, they being authorized by the said commissary to accede to certain terms that had been proposed on the part of the Liberals, and to express to General Benavides the desire of the Imperialists to surrender Vera Cruz, its castle, and fortifications. The Consuls returned the same afternoon with a complete ratification of the original terms proposed by the Imperialist Commissary, and General Benavides suspended fire from his batteries. The Commissary, acceding at once to the terms, asked a little time to reconcile his officers to them. At this juncture, the marplot Santa Anna having arrived and communicated with the Commissary, that functionary changed his tone and informed the Consuls that he (Santa Anna) "brought letters from President Johnson and the United States Government authorizing him to assume the charge of affairs in Mexico," and that "a squadron of ships was ordered to sustain him, and troops were also on the way to Vera Cruz." We quote literally from the despatch of Commandr Roe, of the United States steamer Tacony, then lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz. The United States Consul fully corroborates this statement, and it is confirmed by the report forwarded by that officer to the State Department of the proceedings of the Council of War held upon the proposals of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz, which report of proceedings is certified by the officers composing the said Council of War. Santa Anna's agent, G. Naphegyi, denies this, but the above evidence shows that our Consul's statement is substantially correct when he says, "That Señor Santa Anna entertained him with a long discourse as to his plans, and said that, after interviews with President Johnson and Secretary Seward, at their solicitation he had come to Vera Cruz; that they had offered him men and money to sustain him; that Maximilian had offered to deliver the situation of the country to him," etc. etc.

The true character of the transaction is thus summed up by Commander Roe:—"The attitude of Santa Anna was this:—He was on board of an American ship, under the flag of the United States, in a city besieged by the Government of Mexico, declaring and fomenting the civil war against that Government, with which the United States are in friendly relations, under an assumed authority from the United States; and while he claimed to be under the protection and shield of their flag, he prevented the act of the surrender of Vera Cruz after the terms of that surrender had been agreed to and accepted by both parties." Nor was this all. Commander Roe received news from the shore that a revolutionary conflict was on the eve of breaking out in Vera Cruz in favor of and against Santa Anna, who, it was supposed, had been appointed by the United States Government to supersede Juarez and others. It was under these circumstances that Commander Roe required Santa Anna, with his interpreter and body servant, to go on board the Tacony for the night, and he was next day put on board the Virginia, and so required to leave Vera Cruz. Mr. Seward's decision, made after review of these proceedings, is equally just and unequivocal. He says:—"In this view of the subject, this Department not only does not disallow nor censure, but it approves the proceedings of the United States Consul and of Commander Roe at Vera Cruz."

There is a sequel. The Virginia, instead of returning to the United States, proceeded eastwardly, and entered the port of Sisal, on the north coast of Yucatan. There the Mexican plotter continued to act in the same spirit which he had evinced at Vera Cruz, writing to General Taboada, commanding in that city, that he (Santa Anna) hoped to return thither in a war steamer, and meanwhile seeking to intrigue with General Peraza, Governor of Yucatan, against Juarez. The allegation is that Santa Anna was forcibly seized on board the Virginia by the Mexicans; but even this appears to have no foundation in truth, for in a second letter of his to Peraza, quoted by Mr. Seward, are these words:—"While I was awaiting your answer, Colonel Medina, the Military Commander of this port (Sisal), presented himself to me on board, and informed me that you invited me to land. I immediately began to get ready, and commenced by shaving myself. The captain of the vessel (Captain Deaken) informed me that I could not land, as his orders from the American war steamer (Commander Roe) were that I might land on neutral ground, but could have no pretext to set foot on Mexican territory. * * Finally the captain yielded, and I was allowed to disembark, not, however, without protest. * * Now I am at your disposal, and I hope I shall soon see you." Thus it appears that Santa Anna landed at Sisal, not only voluntarily, but contrary to the express instructions of Commander Roe, and against the protest of the captain of the Virginia. What becomes of the loud complaints that Mexico in this matter has insulted and violated the American flag? It is Santa Anna who has insulted our President and our Government by pretending to be their emissary, authorized by them, in defiance of all international law, to incite a revolt against a friendly Government. It cannot be said that he has not merited the worst that may befall him.

Mr. Seward winds up his "memorandum" as follows:—"The Mexican nation seems at last to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquillity, and to reorganize itself upon permanent foundations of union, freedom, and republican government." This is not only the hopeful but, we believe, the just view of the case. The Mexicans did not stand the test in the first excitement after victory, smarting under recent wrongs; few nations do; in our case, when similarly situated, there were loud cries for vengeance against the instigators of the rebellion. But popular indignation in Mexico will gradually subside, and will, we trust, be replaced by wiser thoughts and better feelings. Juarez has been a pupil in the best of all schools, the school of adversity. The future may show that he has profited by its lessons.

Do the Excluded States Remain States?—Their Public Debts.

From the World.

President Johnson's raising the question whether Congress assumed the debts of the Southern States by extinguishing their State Governments, has already had a beneficial effect. It is admitted by everybody intelligent enough to have an opinion on such subjects, that the only escape of the nation from liability for those debts consists in the fact that they continue to be States. Even Senator Sumner places the obliging of those States to pay their public debts on the ground that they are States. A message which extorted that admission from him must at least be regarded as dexterous, whatever may be thought of the soundness or unsoundness of its suggestions. Mr. Sumner, it will be recollected, has for years publicly and persistently held that, by the fact of rebellion, those States were blotted out and became as States non-existent. It is unfortunate for the reputation of a public man when his advocacy of a grossly untenable doctrine becomes fixed in the public memory by some terse descriptive phrase originated by himself, which causes the doctrine to stick to him like a burr. Such is the famous "State suicide" theory of Senator Sumner, which he has so often and so elaborately defended. But now the summary of his remarks sent by telegraph from Washington represents him as saying: "As a question of law, nothing could be clearer than that the Rebel States were responsible for all their just debts and obligations. The States still existed, and their just obligations inhered in them and could not be evaded."

In point of law and of logic this is most undeniably sound; but it is quite remarkable coming from such a quarter. The whole reconstruction legislation of Congress is inconsistent with the idea that the Southern communities remain States; and the foremost advocates of that legislation now suddenly turn a short corner, and put forward the fact that those communities are States as the foundation of their continued obligation to pay their just debts. Their continued liability for their debts can be maintained on no other ground. It will be seen, therefore, that the President's message is a hot shot fired with admirable dexterity and precision into the very magazine of the radicals. It has exploded the "State suicide" doctrine, and the "right of conquest" doctrine, and all the other wild, unconstitutional theories on which Congress has been so recklessly legislating.

The State suicide doctrine being thus publicly renounced by its author and chief apostle, and all parties at last agreeing that none of the States have lost their Statehood, the question necessarily comes up, "What constitutes a State?" and what are the rights and immunities that appertain to Statehood? A State, in our political system, surely differs from what we call a Territory; but Congress is asserting and exercising over the Southern States a jurisdiction as complete and exclusive as it has ever exercised over any Territory. It being at last admitted that the Southern States are not Territories but States, the apologists of Congress are bound to show in what the distinction consists. It would puzzle them to tell; but if they were to return the question upon us, and ask us to point out the distinction, we should feel no difficulty at all. We should go directly to the Constitution for the answer, and find it written there in broad, unmistakable lines. As soon as any community ceases to be a Territory and becomes a State, it has an indefeasible right to two Senators; to at least one Representative, and as many more as corresponds to its population; to its proportional share of Presidential Electors; and to the independent management and control of its strictly internal and domestic affairs. But the Southern communities are stripped of every right which appertains to a State, of every right by which a State is distinguished from a Territory. What then do the late advocates of the "State suicide" theory mean when they pretend to have given up their doctrine? They are forced to admit Statehood, as the only means of evading the obligation to pay the Southern debts. What, then, is Statehood? Where, but to the Constitution, shall we go to find out? But if the Rebel communities remain States in the sense of the Constitution, all the Reconstruction acts are gross usurpation and oppression. It will not do to admit that those communities are States in one breath, and straightway deny it in the next. Their State existence has either been destroyed or it remains. If it has been destroyed, it is incontestable that the general Government succeeds to their liabilities, and is bound to pay their debts. If it remains, it is impossible to justify the recent legislation.

We therefore consider the President's message as a very adroit specimen of the kind of argument called a dilemma. By one or the other of its horns Congress must be sadly gored.

THE AMENITIES OF MARRIED LIFE.—In the Divorce Court in London, last month, the case of Forth against Forth, was a suit by the husband for divorce on account of the wife's cruelty. The parties were married in 1857, and their life since then seems to have been made up of violent quarrels. Mr. Forth was called, and stated the various acts of cruelty of which he complained. Among them was an attempt to throw one of the children by the first marriage into the fire; throwing candlesticks at the petitioner; scratching his face; throwing the contents of a milk-jar over him, and then pitching the jar at his head; burning the nose of his eldest child, and also burning his own face with a lighted paper, and singeing his hair; laying his forehead open with the heel of a boot; throwing a baking-dish with a fruit pie in it at him, the contents going all over him; burning his sermons, papers, and books; breaking his furniture, and threatening to burn the house. The judge pronounced a decree of judicial separation.

A FRENCHMAN'S ENGLISH.—The following is a copy of a placard affixed to the breast of a figure in a suit of grey plantaloons exhibited at the Paris Exhibition:—

"ANTOINE GIGLIA, Marchand Tailleur, a Verceil.

"Drees of fancy (tout de meme) with portfoglio and port-money assured in such a manner, not to can be lost nor robbed without the possessor also deeply sleepily can be perceived of it. The westcoat contains secret pockets for papers."

SENSIBLE.—The carpenters and builders of the Potteries and Newcastle have, instead of striking or locking-out, adopted the sensible plan of submitting their difficulties to arbitration—one arbitrator chosen by each side, with Mr. Forbes, architect, as umpire.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—During the Cambridge academical year which ended on Friday week, four doctors of divinity, two doctors of laws, one doctor of medicine, two hundred and twenty-six masters of art, and eight masters of laws have been made.

BOOKSELLERS IN TROUBLE.—Actions of damages, laid at £100, are to be brought against several Glasgow booksellers for selling photographs and foreign engravings of copyright pictures, such as "The Order of Release," by Millais, and "The First Step," by Faed.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND INVITATION HOP

BY THE GUESTS OF THE

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1867.

MUSIC BY THE WASHINGTON (FULL) BAND, EIGHTEEN PERFORMERS. 7 17 4t

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY HOP

AT THE

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1867.

MUSIC BY CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S FULL ORCHESTRA. 7 15 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition, DAY AND EVENING, in the Southeast Gallery of the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as SMITH'S ISLAND, on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the Institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President. T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, NO. 434 RACE STREET.

6 5

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER, No. 422 VINE Street. 6 5

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO., NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET, 7 2tf PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO. GIRARD ROW.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Game Blankets, Fruit Cloths and Doylies, Bath and other Towels, Furniture Chintzes and Dimities, Pillow and Sheeting Linens, Floor and Stair Linens, Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO., 3 12 6m Nos. 2128 and 2130 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR, 5 6 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY, 5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

CONCRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, 6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON, 7 3 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

CONLEY & HOUCK, 6 27 1m Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON, 6 6 2m Proprietor.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES.

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store, 3 5 tuths] No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 5 27 frp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. 8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 238 AND 231 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 15]

T. STEWART BROWN, S.E. Corner of FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We hear a great deal about Pacific Railroads nowadays, but we have reason to think that they are not very pacific. The cutting through the great gorges of the Sierra Nevadas, now finished, was done only after many combats with the solid rocks, and fighting Indians on the Platte, and thus clearing the track up to the Rocky Mountains is certainly not the most *pacific* business in the world. And yet, the building of this greatest line of railway ever known will bind the two sides of the continent closer together, and, like the electric wire, the iron track will help preserve the equilibrium between any storm clouds that may arise, East or West, in the future. There are six railways called "Pacific," which deserve the title, from the fact that they are *doing nothing*, while there are two Companies which are constructing the only Great Pacific line *across the continent*. These are the Central Pacific of California, which has 94 miles in operation, and ten thousand men at work building east from Sacramento; and the Union Pacific, chartered by act of Congress, which is building west from Omaha, Nebraska. The Union Central Pacific will meet and form but a single line. The Union Pacific Company, General John A. Dix, President, and Hon. John J. Cisco, Treasurer, with a Board of Directors composed of some of the most experienced railroad builders in the country, has an authorized capital of one hundred million dollars (of which five million dollars have been paid in on the work already done.) To this date (July 15, 1867) the Company has expended over seventeen million dollars on the road, and has 400 miles in operation, and it is under contract to be done to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 517 miles, in September next.

The energy with which the work has been pushed on, and the amount already done, make us credit the estimate of the Company's engineers, that the Atlantic and Pacific will be united by rail in 1870. When this happy event takes place there will be a grand reunion between the long separated parents and children of our far East and farthest West, and the live Yankee may see the sun rise over Boston Lighthouse Monday morning, and set through the Golden Gate of San Francisco on Saturday night. This great result will not be accomplished without a liberal expenditure of money, although it is believed that about one hundred million dollars will be sufficient for the purpose. Of this sum the United States Government advances fifty million dollars in United States six per cent. currency interest bonds, taking a second lien upon the road for security. The interest on these bonds is paid out of the United States Treasury, and the Government reserves one-half the amount of the Company's bills for transportation as a credit against this account. The Government permits the companies to issue their own first mortgage bonds to an equal amount, and also donates 12,800 acres of land per mile as additional aid, but as these lands will greatly increase in value as the road progresses, it is considered a wise policy to keep them out of market for the present, so as to obtain a better price at a future but early day.

The Union Pacific Railroad has become so indispensable to the Government for the transportation of troops and stores to its forts in the mountains, and to assist in arresting Indian hostilities, that General Sherman, who commands the United States forces in that region, says "that it could well afford to build the whole line, and make money by the operation." For this, as well as more general reasons connected with the public welfare, Congress granted such liberal although necessary assistance as would ensure the speedy completion of the work. The fact that during the present season the Union Pacific has laid down an average of nearly two miles of track per day, is evidence that the confidence of the Government in the Company has not been misplaced.

But while liberal, the United States Government has taken good care of its own interests. It issues its own bonds to the Company only as each section of twenty miles is completed, and then only after the Government Commissioners have carefully examined the work, and pronounced it first class in every respect, and fully equipped with locomotives, cars, etc., and ready for business. On the first 517 miles—on the easy portion of the road—it issues its bonds only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, and on the more difficult portion at the rate of $32,000 per mile; and for 150 miles of the Rocky Mountain region at the rate of $48,000 per mile. The Union Pacific Railroad Company is also restrained by its charter from issuing its first mortgage bonds except as the work progresses, and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government. The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator from New York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as trustees, who alone can issue the bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law. The amount of the bonds is probably not more than one-third, and is certainly not one-half of the cost of the road.

The only question of value that can then arise, is:—Will the road do a paying business? It is scarcely worth while to answer it seriously.

Will the only railroad between the great Atlantic and Pacific States, *pay?*

Will the only railroad connecting the two sides of a country which now contains thirty-six millions of people, *pay?*

Will the shortest transit line between Western Europe and China and Japan, *pay?*

Will a road that reduces the time schedule between New York and San Francisco from twenty-two days to six, and reduces the fare one-half, *pay?*

Will a road without competition, and that can charge its own rates, and that must do all the transit business East and West for thirty-six States, *pay?*

Will a road that is the only highway to all the immense mining regions of the Rocky Mountains, and over which the constantly increasing tide of emigration and business to these new El Dorados must go, *pay?*

Will a road which takes across the plains the freight that once required between thirty and forty thousand wagons in a single season, *pay?*

Might we not ask with more propriety:—How long will it be before a road doing such a business will require a *double track*, and was there not good reason for the restriction imposed by Congress, that whenever the company made more than ten per cent. on its capital, it should reduce its rates?

These questions certainly answer themselves, but a fact or two may be added. The Union Pacific Railroad has no present terminus. Its line is about two miles farther West to-day than it was yesterday, and will be two miles farther to-morrow than to-day; but notwithstanding this, its warehouses are running over with freight for the mines, the levee at Omaha is covered with it, and the Company's earnings for the month of May were officially reported at $261,842, or enough to pay the interest on its bonds several times over in gold after all expenses were deducted, so that if not another mile of the road were ever built, the part now done would constitute an ample security for the First Mortgage Bonds.

We write freely of this Union Pacific Railroad, because we consider it the great national undertaking of the time. It will be the longest line in the world; it also seems as if it would be the most profitable, and its completion will certainly be the beginning of a new era in our national progress.

—Robert McKnight died in Dallas county, Alabama, last week, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was, perhaps, the oldest printer in the United States, having commenced learning the "art preservative of all arts" in Georgetown, S. C., in 1798, and until within a few years was able to work at the case. He was an honest and good man, and was father of Mr. R. A. McKnight, and of Major George McKnight, formerly known as Asa Hartz.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANKS.—The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Associations in Philadelphia, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1867:—

	Cr.
Loans and discounts	$33,905,149·44
Overdrafts	6,876·93
Banking house	1,083,547·54
Other real estate	101,835·46
Furniture and fixtures	87,373·25
Current expenses	147,617·64
Premiums	404,888·73
Cash items (including revenue stamps)	350,932·32
Exchanges for clearing house, A. M.	5,343,305·11
Due from national banks	4,547,220·44
Due from other banks and bankers	467,412·33
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	13,118,000·00
United States bonds and securities	2,663,700·00
Other U. S. securities to secure deposits	2,222,200·00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	1,447,047·81
Bills of National banks	898,398·00
Bills of other banks	16,793·00
Specie	417,109·98
Fractional currency	144,307·40
Legal-tender notes	9,160-769·03
Compound interest notes	7,298,990·00
Aggregate	$83,823,524·05
	Dr.
Capital stock	$16,517,150·00
Surplus fund	5,332,437·83
National circulation outstanding	11,004,241·00
Individual deposits	41,217,662·67
United States deposits	1,644,962·30
Cashier's checks outstanding	411,890·56
Due to National banks	5,592,515·85
Due to other banks and bankers	962,411·47
State Bank circulation outstanding	125,185·00
Profit and loss	1,625,067·37
Aggregate	$83,833,524·05

TAX ASSESSED IN FIRST DISTRICT FOR APRIL AND MAY, 1866 AND 1867.—The following exhibits the comparative amounts of tax assessed in the First District of Pennsylvania during the months of April and May, 1866 and 1867:—

Assessed April, 1866	$382,939·47	
Assessed April, 1867	317,743·28	
		$75,196·19
Assessed May, 1866	$450,667·07	
Assessed May, 1867	307,661·95	
		143,005·12
Making an excess, during the months of April and May, 1866, over the same months in 1867, of		$218,201·34

STREET CLEANING.—The street cleaners are at work on Thirteenth street, from Market to Race; from Twelfth to Broad, on Thompson street and Girard avenue; on Master and Oxford streets, from Front to Fourth; from Eleventh to Broad, and Market to Spruce streets; on Broad street, from Washington avenue to Reed street. In the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, where a large number of German hands are employed, no work was yesterday performed.

NOT A MANIAC.—The statement made recently that a young lady had gone insane because oil of vitriol had been thrown in her face, by which she was disfigured, was incorrect. The insane girl alluded to turns out to be a different person. She was taken to the Almshouse a few days since.

TOBACCO AHEAD.—A pleasurable rivalry sprung up between the dealers in tobacco and lager beer, in reference to raising the most funds to conduct the Sængerfest, the entire amount reaching about thirty-five thousand dollars. The result is largely in favor of the dealers in the weed.

REBUILDING OF THE CONTINENTAL THEATRE.—Mr. Robert Fox has contracted with Mr. R. J. Dobbins to rebuild his Theatre, in Walnut street, above Eighth, lately destroyed by fire. The building is to be finished in eleven weeks, according to the contract.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·43	MOON RISES	8·26
SUN SETS	7·27	HIGH WATER	2·32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	July 3
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	July 5
Europe	Brest	New York	July 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July 6
Bellona	London	New York	July 6
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	July 6
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 9
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	July 9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 10
FOR EUROPE.			
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 18
Guiding Star	New York	Havre	July 20
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Atalanta	New York	London	July 20
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Iron Age	New York	Antwerp	July 20
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	July 20
Vera Cruz	New York	Havre	July 20
Germania	New York	Hamburg	July 20
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Hermann	New York	Bremen	July 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	July 27
Europe	New York	Havre	July 27
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	July 27
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	July 27
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 20
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	July 20
G. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	July 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July —
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	July 25
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 30
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	July 31

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship British Lion, Francis, Quebec, H. Wright & Sons.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley&Co.
Schr A. V. Bergen, Thompson, Dorchester, do.
Schr Guiding Star, Blanchard, Fall River, do.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr S. T. Garrison, Chase, Saco, do.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Milton, do.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, Lynn, do.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, do.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr H. C. Brooks, McLean, Newport, do.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Fish, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. Loper, Compton, Cohassett, do.
Schr C. Kienzle, Woodruff, Boston, do.
Schr J. S. Weldon, Bowen, Roxbury, do.
Schr M. and E. Henderson, Yates, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Whittaker, Boston, do.
Schr Alligator, Robbins, Calais, Blakiston, Graeff&Co.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, do.
Schr Brandywine, Henderson, Providence, do.
Schr W. Paxson, Brower, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr M. M. Snee, Creighton, Boston, do.
Schr C. Hill, Cheeseman, East Cambridge, do.
Schr J. N. Baker, Wilson, Boston, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Corson, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr N. Harvey, Bearse, Boston, do.
Schr E. and L. Cordery, Grace, Portsmouth, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr L. Raymond, Lord, New Bedford, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Northern Light, Parker, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Wm. Bement, Penny, Quincy Point, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. Crawford, Buckley, Braintree, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr S. B. Maison, Jones, Choptank River, Captain.
Schr C. and C. Brooks, Brooks, Provincetown, Captain.
Schr Ophir, Norwood, Portland, Captain.
Schr E. W. Perry, Risley, Somerset, Captain.
Schr Clio, Brannon, Millville, Captain.
Schr S. Morris, Hewitt, Boston, Captain.
Schr S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Plymouth, Captain.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Vola, Lovett, 8 days from Yarmouth, N. S., in ballast to Workman & Co.
Br. brig Essex, Barker, 52 days from London, with mdse. to H. Karsten.
Brig R. H. Boston, Jones, 6 days from Boston.
Schr M. D. Haskell, Barbour, 12 days from Sagua, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Trenton, Martin, 2 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr T. H. Hooper, Mobray, 5 days from Federalsburg, with lumber to Bacon Collins & Co.
Schr Brilliant, Vansame, 3 days from James river, with lumber to J. B. Heyl & Co.
Schr S. B. Maison, Jones, from Choptank river, with lumber to captain.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, from Gloucester.
Schr M. M. Snee, Creighton, from Boston.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffers, from Boston.
Schr S and M. D. Scull, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr M. and E. Henderson, Yates, from Boston.
Schr N. Harvey, Bearse, from Boston.
Schr E. and L. Cordery, Grace, from Boston.
Schr C. Kienzle, Woodruff, from Boston.
Schr S. Fish, Henderson, from Boston.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, from Boston.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr A. S. Brown, Fisk, from Boston.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Whittaker, from Boston.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, from Boston.
Schr J. N. Baker, Wilson, from Boston.
Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, from Boston.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr W. Paxson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr C. and C. Brooks, Brooks, from Greenport.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Greenport.
Schr A. C. Brooks, McLean, from Fall River.
Schr Brandywine, Henderson, from Fall River.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, from New York.
Schr Alligator, Robbins, from New York.
Schr A. V. Bergen, Thompson, from Jersey City.
Schr L. Raymond, Lord, from Norwich.
Schr Northern Light, Parker, from New Haven.
Schr J. S. Weldon, Bowen, from Cambridgeport.
Schr Guiding Star, Blanchard, from Fall River.
Schr Ophir, Norwood, from Wilmington.
Schr J. S. Vaughan, Vaughan, from Plymouth.
Schr S. Morris, Hewitt, from Portland.
Schr W. Loper, Compton, from Maurice river.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Oriental, from London.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Amie, Read, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 4th inst.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Charleston 13th inst.
Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence 15th inst.
Barque Atlantic, DeHaven, hence, for Bremen, was off Dungeness 4th inst.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, hence, at Queenstown 6th instant.
Barque Atlantic, Vernin, hence, at Antwerp 3d inst.
Barque Aurora, Norbery, hence, at Falmouth 6th instant.
Brig Lije Haughton, Morton, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Fanny Foulke, Townsend, for Savannah, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr S. Price, Stephens, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C. 13th inst.
Schr New Jersey, Horton, hence, at Alexandria 15th inst.
Schr E. Ewing, hence, at Norwich 15th inst.
Schrs J. H. Gallagher and Reading RR. No 77, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 15th inst.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, hence, at Fall River 13th instant.
Schr J. W. Fish, Willey, hence, at Fall River 14th instant.
Schr J. Rowlett, Bradley, hence, at Richmond 15th instant.
Steamer Fannie, Fulton, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that the red light marking the anchorage ground to the eastward of Dungeness is now shown from a window below the lantern. Mariners will, therefore, observe that the red light is separate and distinct from the electric light, which will show white in that direction as formerly. The red light marking the anchorage ground to the eastward remains the same as before.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the following changes in the character and position of several of the lights between the Kish Bank lightvessel and Tuskar light, as well as additional lights, will take place on or about the 10th day of October next:—

A lightvessel will be placed about 3½ miles SE. from the south end of the Codling Bank, from which will be exhibited a red quick revolving light, showing the greatest brilliancy every twenty seconds; this vessel will have three masts, and carry a globe, with half globe underneath, at her mainmast head. Her hull will be painted black, with a white stripe, and the words "Codling Bank" in white letters on her sides.

Wicklow Swash lightvessel will be removed altogether.

The Wicklow Head light will be changed from a fixed bright light, as at present, to an intermittent bright light, showing alternately ten seconds bright and three seconds dark.

A lightvessel will be placed about 3¼ miles SE. by E. from the north end of Arklow Bank, from which two bright lights will be exhibited; one on the mainmast, at a height of 38 feet above the level of the sea, and the other on the foremast, 22 feet above the sea level; she will have three masts, with a globe on the foremast and a globe on the mainmast head. Her hull will be painted black, with a white stripe, and the words "Arklow Bank, North," in white letters on her sides.

The lightvessel which now marks the south end of Arklow Bank will be shifted about two miles S.SE. ½ E. from her present position, and her light will be changed to a bright revolving light every minute instead of every half minute, as at present; she will have three masts, and carry a half globe over a globe at her mainmast head. Her hull will be painted black, with a white stripe, and the words "Arklow Bank, South," in white letters on her sides.

The lightvessel which at present marks the north end of the Blackwater Bank will be moved about 1½ mile east of her present position: the character of the light will remain as hitherto, viz.:—fixed bright; she will have three masts, and carry two globes at her mainmast head, instead of one, as heretofore. Her hull will be painted black, with a white stripe, and the words "Blackwater Bank," in white letters on her sides.

Notice is also given that on or about the 1st of May, 1868, a lightvessel will be placed near the Lucifer Shoals, on the coast of Wexford, and will show a fixed red light; her position will be about midway between Tuskar Rock lighthouse and the Blackwater Bank lightvessel; she will carry three masts, with a globe at the mainmast head. Her hull will be painted similar to the other lightvessels, but with the words "Lucifer Shoals" in white letters on her sides.

Further notice will be given when the foregoing alterations and additions have been effected.

By order. WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.
Ballast Office, Dublin, May 1, 1867.

LOST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 2227, dated September 17, 1862, in name of Margaret Pattison, for six hundred dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving the same at
WILLIAM HOGG, JR.'s,
7 6 12* No. 901 N. EIGHTH Street.

COAL.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4⅞

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2⅞

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.
This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20⅞

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail ....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail .... $1·00
Quarts in bottle .... $1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions .... $10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials .... $5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases .... $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1tuths 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING

WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus.

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21⅞ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30⅞

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1⅞ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25⅞

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw⅞ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
45,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank .... $41,102·86	
	Cash in Drawer .... 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8⅞

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·13	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
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IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

228⅞ GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

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JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27⅞

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30⅞

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillion,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

ETNA	Wednesday, July 17
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, July 20
EDINBURGH	Wednesday, July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, July 31

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	38
To Paris	125	To Paris	48

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
8 7⅞ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1⅞ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1⅞

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1⅞ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON ....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES ....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 30, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16⅞ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1⅞

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1⅞ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1⅞ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAIL

AT REDUCED PRICES. [37thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1867.

Presidential Theories versus Acknowledged Facts.

The theory propounded by President Johnson, that if Congress abolishes his so-called State Governments in the late Rebel States the general Government will become responsible for the State debts of these States contracted before the war, while too absurd to be received otherwise than with almost undisguised contempt by members of all parties in Congress, is seized upon by some of the Democratic newspapers that sneeze every time Mr. Johnson takes his snuff as a most remarkable affair. The New York *World*, for instance, calls it a "hot shot fired with admirable dexterity and precision into the very magazine of the radicals," a "dilemma," etc.

It is amusing to see with what facility these conservatives forget facts which everybody else remembers. If the overthrow of these Johnson State Governments by the United States entails upon the country the old debts contracted before the war by the afterward Rebel States, it is difficult to see why we have not already incurred that liability. Nobody denies that we overthrew the State Governments that were in existence in the Rebel States at the closing of the war. If any liability for the old State debts could be incurred by the United States, *then* was the time when it was done. If conquest entails the debts of the conquered upon the conqueror, then we are "in for it," beyond a doubt, for we *did* conquer and subdue and *annihilate* the State Governments of the Rebel States. Sherman sought to save them in his celebrated outline of a treaty with the Rebel General Johnston, but the Government refused to listen to the proposition, and the Rebel State Governments went out into utter nothingness.

The fact is, the continuity of existence in the State Governments of the late Rebel States has been fatally broken. If we take any of the loyal States, Pennsylvania for instance, we find an unbroken chain of existence from the first moment of its being down to the present time. Each successive State Government has grown legitimately out of its predecessor. Each successive constitution has grown legally out of that which went before it. There has been no break—no hiatus. But in the case of the late Rebel States a different phenomenon presents itself. If we trace the chain of their governmental existence downwards, we come at the close of the Rebellion to a break. We reach a period when the State organization perishes. It does not take a new form, but it absolutely *ceases to be*. A gulf yawns across which no line of continuous organized government extends. It is like one of those catastrophes in nature of which geologists tell us, in which all previous organisms perish and go out of being.

Or again, if we start from the present and go backwards, taking Mr. Johnson's illegal but *de facto* State organizations as a starting point, we quickly reach a place where the line breaks. We find his governments having no bond of connection with any that have gone before. They do not grow out of their predecessors in time by any legal or constitutional process. Their history runs back to a *Presidential decree*, and there it stops. Between them and all that were before there is an impassable chasm. They are mere usurpations, without the faintest shadow of legality or constitutionality.

The truth of the matter is, that there have been no *constitutional* State Governments in the Rebel States since their old loyal Governments were superseded by the Rebel organizations at the breaking out of the war. Everything, from that time down to this, calling itself a State Government there, has been as foreign to our Constitution and laws as was the now overthrown empire of the dead Maximilian. The people remain. The State, so far as we use that word as synonymous with the people—and that is one of its legitimate uses—has abided amidst all the changes that have occurred in its outward organization. All the obligations honestly incurred by the people before this era of rebellion and revolution began, remain in full force, and must be assumed by them the moment they obtain once more a legitimate organ through which to act in a corporate capacity. The idea that the general Government, in relieving these people from the illegal and unconstitutional and foreign State Governments that have from time to time been thrust upon them during the last six years, has thereby absolved them from paying their just debts, is an absurdity so wild and illogical that it could only have originated in the brain of a man blinded by passion and drunk with the spirit of faction. The people will scout it, as they have already scouted its author and his foolish "policy."

Judge Sharswood's Personal Popularity.

The Democrats think that they have certainly done the smart thing this time in the nomination of a standard-bearer, and they count upon the "personal popularity" of their candidate to carry them through. But let us remind them (cruel though it be) that they tried this dodge with the martyr McClellan, and failed. They tried it with pure, virtuous Woodward, and were beaten; they tried it with high-toned gentleman Clymer, and fizzled; and to-day poor "personally popular" Sharswood is made their victim.

Gentlemen, it won't do. When you select a candidate because he is "personally popular," don't cripple him at the start with such a load as even the "Father of his Country" couldn't carry through on *his* "popularity."

As sporting men would say, the horses in the coming race are not fairly handicapped. Sharswood carries too much weight, and, though he be thorough-bred, Williams will distance him.

Personal popularity will not give Judge Sharswood three hundred additional votes in this city. This is no rash assertion of ours: we have taken some pains to inquire amongst the class with whom he is "personally popular," and invariably we receive for reply: "We like him very well as a Judge and as a gentleman, but by voting for him we might aid in securing the defeat of the great party which carried us safely through the Rebellion. Oh, no! rather see him where he is, and where his peculiar political views can be overcome by his two loyal associates, than help to place him on the Supreme Bench, and thus give the opposition party the balance of power."

In this connection let us say that we challenge our Democratic contemporary of Chesnut street to give us, on the first day of October next, the names of *fifteen* Republican lawyers in this city who will vote for Sharswood; or the names of *two hundred and fifty* Republican voters of Philadelphia who will vote for him; or the name of *one Republican judge* in the *State* who will vote for him.

Our people are beginning to realize that the contest this fall is simply initiatory to the national contest next year, and they will not permit the disloyal party to get the advantage of position for that fight by rushing through a candidate on his personal popularity. Gentlemen, it won't do. *Try* something else.

Concerning the Purity of our Local Judiciary.

In the *North American Review* for July is an extended article on the subject of the Judiciary of New York city, which is in character rather an *exposé* than a criticism. Supposing all its statements to be true—and the high character of the *Review* is a good guarantee—the corruption of the New York bench must rival that of Great Britain in the days of Bacon and Jeffreys. It seems as though justice was denied except for bribery, and that of all lucrative positions that of a New York Judge is the richest. The article divides the cause of the corruption into different heads, and seeks a cause for each species of evil. Thus, we are told that the vast patronage in the hands of the bench is one reason, and the irresponsibility of the Judges is another, and many others; and the writer deduces the conclusion, if not in words at least by inference, that an appointed and not an elective judiciary is the only method of securing honest dispensers of public justice. So far as New York city is concerned, we think that the deduction is perfectly correct. The fact that out of one hundred and twenty thousand votes over seventy thousand are polled by foreign-born citizens, and that the worst class of the people rule the political parties, we think makes it imperatively necessary to place in other hands the power which the people are not qualified to exercise. In the hands of the Governor of New York the selection of judges would be much better lodged than with a clique or packed convention.

But because such is true so far as New York is concerned, it does not follow that the same defects exist in Philadelphia and other "villages," where the primal simplicity of the people has not led them to delegate all their political power to foreigners and aliens. We do not consider that the good Judges that Philadelphia has been blest with are "accidents." Nor is it at all likely that the day will ever come when we will have bad Judges. It has been many years since the city of Philadelphia selected her own judicial officers. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since the act of incorporation made that provision, yet we have never yet been afflicted with bad, or even a mediocre Judge. The reason for this we think is found in the established policy of the bar to create a controlling influence in the Judicial Convention.

It matters not which party makes a good choice, the other must do likewise in order that their candidate may stand some chance of success; and so long as the political parties of Philadelphia continue so equally balanced, so long will we be assured of having good Judges. Neither dare put up a party candidate who has no requisites but party services for such a place, for the gentlemen of our city who hold the balance of power would evidently support the best man. The purity, therefore, of the bench demands that a contest be made for the position of Judge whenever it becomes vacant. If once an idea prevails that there will be no opposition, we will find the selections descend to second-class nominees.

It is only the absolute necessity of a good selection, in order to succeed, that secures for us a judiciary so far superior to that of New York. We, therefore, are doubly opposed to the idea started recently, that there should be no nomination made by the Republican party for the post of Associate Judge. We are opposed to it because it will inaugurate a precedent dangerous to the continued purity of our bench; for although in the present case the Opposition may have an honest and able candidate, it does not follow that the next candidate for *universal* favor will be other than a popular man; and, secondly, because we do not desire to see an office within our reach pass into the hands of our opponents. It is the equal balance of parties and the certainty of a contest that has given us good judges, and we deem it exceedingly inexpedient to have the precedent established of allowing a judge to assume the ermine without the people having a choice between him and a competitor. Only by following the old policy of a contest can merit be permanently secured and the bench of Philadelphia made safe from the corruptions now disgracing that of New York.

An Amendment to the Constitution that Ought to be Adopted.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:—

"Article —. No distinction shall be made by the United States, nor by any State, among citizens, in their civil or political rights, on account of race, color, or previous condition."

Such an amendment, if adopted, would go very far towards settling the most vexatious of our present political issues. Under our present system of operations citizenship, with its highest privileges, is at the mercy of prejudice and injustice. A man, for instance, who has for years been a citizen of the State of New York, upon removal to Pennsylvania may find himself, without the commission of any crime, perpetually disfranchised. This is the height of injustice. Indeed, if the construction of the Constitution, maintained by some, that suffrage is a matter wholly within the realm of State law, be true, we see nothing to prevent any State from making birth within its own limits one of the qualifications for exercising the elective franchise, and thus excluding from the ballot-box all persons born in any of the other States. Something in this line of operations was attempted in some of the late Rebel States shortly after the war, by making an excessive term of residence within their State necessary to citizenship, with the avowed object of excluding Northern settlers from participation in the political power of their communities.

The abolition of slavery rendered it proper that all distinctions of political rights in this country based upon color should be obliterated. Probably the shortest and surest way to reach that end would be by an amendment to the Constitution such as that proposed by Senator Wilson. Such an amendment might also save us from fearful convulsions in the future. It is the avowed purpose of the misled conservatives in the South, if they ever get power in their hands, to disfranchise the colored citizens. Such an outrage could hardly fail to produce a civil convulsion of the most fearful character, terminating, probably, in a terrible war of races, and proving the utter ruin of the South. To guard against such a contingency, the rule of civil and political equality should be incorporated in the Constitution itself. The question would then be forever set at rest. It could no longer form a political issue, and parties and the country itself could turn their attention to subjects which more properly fall within the domain of politics.

"We hope that before Alexandre Dumas *fils* starts out from Paris on his trip to the United States, where he comes to entertain us with a 'series of conferences,' he will take the trouble to spend a few minutes, or even, if necessary, a few hours, in learning the English language. He declared in a note which he wrote a few weeks ago, that he was 'ashamed to be obliged to confess that I do not know a single word of the language of Shakespeare.' Dumas probably has a theory that all respectable Americans are able to speak French, and that, if any are not, they will learn it as soon as they hear that he is going to honor their country by a visit. Now, we do not wish to have him rest under any misapprehension on this matter. In New York, it is true, a large proportion of our intelligent population know French, or, as we might say, know the 'language of Dumas.' *But in Boston, Newport, Philadelphia, Oberlin and other places which he proposes to visit after he gets through with New York, it is different.* In these cities few of the natives are capable of speaking French, or at least such French as Dumas could understand, though we have no doubt thousands would set to work learning it if they realized that there was no other way of enjoying his conferences."—*New York Times.*

—It may be very true, as the New York *Times* states, that we provincial countrymen do not understand French as the "metropolitans" do. If it is true, it is probably due to the fact stated by the *Tribune* of the same date as the *Times*, which says that New York city has 77,475 foreign-born (principally Irish) voters to 51,500 natives. Probably the superior intelligence of the Irish and the opportunities they had abroad of acquiring French will explain the difference, if any exists; for we doubt if the natives of New York are, as a whole, much better linguists than those of Philadelphia. The superiority rests with the foreign element.

Pauperism in England and Wales.—A return appeared in England in June relating to poor-rates and pauperism, which completes the series for the parochial year 1866-67. In England and Wales the last week of the parochial year was higher than the last week of the Christmas quarter by 78,085 paupers. The paupers in receipt of relief on the last day of the last week of March were—in 1865, 959,903; 1866, 907,201; 1867, 982,477. The paupers in 1867, as compared with those in 1866, have increased 75,276, or 8·3 per cent.; but compared with 1865, the increase was 22,574, or 2·4 per cent. According to the returns for the month of March, the number of paupers in London was—in 1865, 105,988; 1866, 107,864; 1867, 147,756. In 1867 the increase in the paupers, as compared with those of 1866, was 39,892, or 37 per cent.; but on a comparison with 1865, the increase was 41,768, or 39·4 per cent

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A Bear Rampant.—A few days ago an exciting scene occurred at the Zoological Gardens at Regent's Park. A countryman, while looking at the bears, accidentally dropped his hat into the pit, and, to recover it, had the foolhardiness to descend the pit. As soon as he got to the bottom he was seized by one of the bears, and immediately two others came from their cave and also seized him, and began dragging him towards it. Some sticks were thrown by the excited lookers-on, but one of the keepers went to the man's assistance, and succeeded in setting him free.

Gas Companies.—Nearly half the shareholders in the metropolitan gas companies in London are women, clergymen, or trustees. The total number of the shareholders is shown to be 8075; 2217 are women, 345 are clergymen, and 1409 hold on trust or joint accounts. These persons received last year generally ten per cent. dividend on the stock held by them in these companies.

Hungary.—The Vienna *Gazette* publishes an autograph letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, dated at Buda, ordering that all objects pledged at the Mont-de-Piété of Pesth, on which not more than one florin has been lent, shall be restored to the owners without any charge.

English Brewers.—According to a Parliamentary return there were in the United Kingdom in September, 1866, 2575 brewers, 95,743 licensed victuallers, 44,607 persons who sold beer to be drunk on the premises, and 3063 not to be drunk on the premises. Of persons who brewed their own beer there were 21,327 licensed victuallers, 948 who sold beer to be drunk on the premises, and 533 who sold beer not to be drunk on the premises. The brewers consumed 38,469,582 bushels of malt; the licensed victuallers 8,549,805 bushels; the persons who sold beer to be drunk on the premises 3,601,034, and the others 377,288 bushels. There were 52,281,222 bushels of malt made in the year ending the 31st of December, 1866, and the duty charged thereon was £7,089,247 17s. 6¼d. The total amount paid by 37,766 brewers for their licenses during the year ending the 30th of September, 1866, was £394,721 18s. 6d.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICE:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The COMMITTEE ON AMUSEMENTS report the following Statement of Receipts and Expenditures:—

RECEIPTS.

DONATIONS.

Evening Telegraph	$129 37
George W. Childs	100 00
Philadelphia Inquirer	100 00
Evening Bulletin	89 72
North American	56 80
The Age	56 70
The Press	51 56
Sunday Transcript	42 19
Sunday Times	28 85
Sunday Mercury	26 80
City Item	26 00
Freie Presse	20 00
Philadelphia Demokrat	12 75
Ledger Job Office	12 50
Sunday Dispatch	10 00
George Rood	10 00
Evening Star	5 16
Evening Herald	3 75
	$702 37

PROCEEDS OF

Combination Matinees of Arch, Chesnut, and Walnut Street Theatres	$1371 00
Mendelssohn Concert	470 01
Meyerbeer Concert	416 75
Parepa-Brignoli Concert	244 17
R. L. Fox, American Theatre (net)	124 20
Mrs. John Drew, for tickets	100 00
Signor Blitz (net)	81 00
Base Ball Clubs (net)	73 00
Shakespeare Association	5 00
	$2885 13
	$3647 49

EXPENDITURES.

Advertising	$1234 85
Rent of Academy	575 00
Orchestra, Mendelssohn	347 00
Stage Expenses	159 50
Bills, Souvenir	107 30
Balance	1123 64
	$3647 49

Balance paid over to James M. Aertsen, Treasurer $1123 64

JAMES PAGE, Chairman of Committee.
Attest—P. E. ABEL, Secretary.
July 16, 1867. 1t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable after the 19th instant, free of tax.
The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.
7 11 thstu8t E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
7 8 2w CHARLES RLATT, Secretary.

PATENT PIPE FILLER TOBACCO POUCH!!
The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.
For sale everywhere. 7 13 1m4p

ASK YOUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN what he thinks of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. He will tell you that it combines the properties of a mild purgative, a stomachic febrifuge, an alterative and a detergent: in short, that it is five valuable remedies in one.
SOLD UNIVERSALLY BY DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—the Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrofula, Sore Leg Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of disease.
Sold by all Druggists. 7 9 thstuset

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 12 stuth4p

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 15 m4p*

BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, by the 1st of August. Private family preferred. Best of reference given. Address, stating terms, etc., MUTUAL, this Office. 7 16 3t*

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1102 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH, PARIS, EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867:—
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
For sale by [12 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 18 6 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS.
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthstf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

$2·00 BOOKS FOR 50 CENTS,
AND LOTS OF OTHER
BOOKS AT HALF PRICE,
AT
PETERSONS',
No. 306 CHESNUT St.
Having a large surplus stock of some books on hand, we have decided to close them out at once at Retail, at the above rates, in place of sending them to auction; so all persons in want of cheap reading matter, had better call and select one or more books at at once, at the Cheap Bookselling and Publishing House of
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t4p NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET.
All Books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at Publishers' prices.

LORING'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Miss Thackeray's last story, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, a charming hour's reading that costs only 15 cents.
A WEEK IN A FRENCH COUNTRY-HOUSE, by Mrs. Sartoris, a sister of Fanny Kemble Butler, is one of the brightest stories written.
THE ROUA PASS, or Englishmen in the Highlands, is a very remarkable novel that has won great praise from every reader.
DIXIE COOKERY is a thoroughly practical cook book for every housekeeper North or South, and every one will want it, as from it choice and novel dishes can be produced. 50 cents is all it costs, and its sale promises to be very large.
LORING'S RAILWAY LIBRARY NOVELS are the best selection made for the wants of travellers, and they appreciate them if we can judge by the numbers sold by the Philadelphia booksellers.
LORING, Publisher,
1t BOSTON.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

REMOVAL.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED TO THE
S. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,
Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmw1mrp CASHIER.

FINE HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
SMOKED SALMON,
SPICED SALMON,
SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,
And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 15 m4p*

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
P. P. W. B.
PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by B. F. PARIS,
7 16 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.
THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.
The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:—
First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.
Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.
Third. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.
Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.
Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.
Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.
Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.
Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.
Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.
Tenth. At the current rate of premium on gold they pay
OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.
The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO.
In Wilmington, Del., by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
And in New York by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers.
And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
7 18 tuths6t NEW YORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned,
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 50 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 18

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 809 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 6 28

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

DAS SÆNGERFESTE.

The Recipients of the Prizes.

How the Teutons Enjoyed Themselves

The End of the Festival.

The great German musical festival which has been the leading attraction of our city for nearly a week past has closed, and by the time that this is in print a large number of the participants will be on their homeward journey. This is well, perhaps, for they have exerted themselves so greatly in their efforts at amusement that one not of Teutonic birth or ancestry would judge that they needed a whole week of absolute rest, before they would be able to bestow a moment's thought upon either the cares or pleasures of this life.

The pageant which our citizens witnessed yesterday morning was one which will not soon be forgotten. In point of numbers, the procession was large, but not formidable, and Philadelphia has frequently been the scene of more ambitious parades. But there was one feature of the affair which has been heretofore unrivalled. We allude to the great number of flags and ensigns which were carried in the line. The procession was literally "an army with banners." The flags consisted of the national standards of the United States and the North German Confederation, and many of them were of the largest size. The banners were as varied in design and execution as they were plentiful in point of numbers. Each society represented in the procession carried one or more elaborately decorated ensigns, bearing its name and divers mottoes by way of inscription, while representations of music, its patron gods and goddesses, and the instruments from which it is evoked, all wrought in silk of the richest and most tasteful colors, and in the highest style of the embroiderer's art, greeted the eye on every hand. Another attractive feature of these numberless flags and banners was the manner in which they were all decorated with dazzling wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. The immense concourse of people of all classes which filled the streets at the busiest hours of the day, in order to obtain a view of the procession, was a fitting tribute to the splendor with which it was gotten up.

The Recipients of the Prizes.

The grand picnic at Engel & Wolf's Farm and the Washington Retreat has already been described in these columns up to the time of the distribution of the prizes. At the appointed hour, of which timely warning was given by a rambling discharge of cannon, the multitude dropped their sports for the time, and repaired in haste to the neighborhood of the hexagonal pagoda in which the Honorary Committee, the officers and orators of the Festival, and the prize judges were comfortably established.

The scene which was then presented defies description. The number of people present on the grounds has been variously estimated at from thirty to sixty thousand, and the mere figures, taken at the lowest, are sufficient to indicate the character of the spectacle. The first thing in order was the chanting by this immense multitude of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Then came the addresses, in English, by Charles Buckwalter, Esq., followed by the singing of Mendelssohn's grand chorus, "The Hunter's Farewell." Mr. F. Schueneman Pott was then introduced and addressed the gathering in the language of their Fatherland, after which the award of the prizes was announced, and the trophies of successful song delivered to the recipients.

The First Prize, a magnificently embroidered standard, wrought in silk by M'me Franciska Klein, of New York city, was awarded to the Liederkranz, of New York, of which Mr. A. Paur is Director; Mr W. Steinway, President; and Mr. C. F. Koch, Secretary. It has eighty-nine members, whose names are as follows:—

F. Classen,	A. Renner,	G. Scholler,
G. Varellmann,	W. Balk,	H. Bertram,
K. Kuhnemundt,	A. Mosenthal,	A. Leo,
A. Schneider,	H. Goeller,	H. Frost,
R. Judd,	C Blumer,	O. Ebel,
Fr. Schoenfeld,	W. Jost,	A. Zeenegg,
F. Beidermann,	F. Jost,	L. Kammerer,
L. H. Muller,	W. Rasmus,	D. Maas,
Fr. Lerche,	S. F. Pappenhausen,	F. Hartmann,
E. Wiegand,	G. Nembach,	C. J. Dodge,
L. Sauer,	F. Lohmann,	L. Gellfuss,
C. Schwarz,	F. Steins,	C. Piaschke,
W. Grosch,	W. Marwedel,	J. Kammerer,
F. Greter,	J. F. Paggenburg,	P. Kompf,
G. Laytles,	C. Schedler,	C. Allesky
G. Lilienthal,	C. Hansel,	O. Wallot,
F. Degbuee,	M. H. Petzold,	J. Blechen,
C. Schepperd,	F. Marx,	C. Schmidt,
F. Risse,	W. Hesse,	T. Schneider,
A. Brautigam,	F. Newkirch,	L. Lowenstein,
F. Brautigam,	C. Wilhelms,	H. Jury,
E. Ernst,	R. Walter,	A. Schaufler,
G. Schaefer,	A. Keller,	E. Berg,
F. E. Grasse,	C. Mayer,	H. Peters,
L. Munch,	S. C. Kapff,	D. Graf,
F. Selle,	D. Phillippe,	G. Peters,
F. Weber,	G. Carter,	B'isscovsky,
W. Wittmann,	Fr. Heyne,	F. Rosenheim,
A. Dietrich,	L. Gerner,	Ad. Aub,
L. Glokner,		

The Second Prize, a handsome silver goblet, manufactured by C. Lang, of Philadelphia, was awarded to the Hoboken (N. J.) Quartette Club, of which Mr. W. Traeger is director. Its members are thirty-three in number, as follows:—

H. Faasch,	W. Plor,	C. Heger,
I. Greten,	M. Schlegel,	C. C. Schonfeld,
F. Sartorius,	F. Kroedel,	Mohl,
F. Schoenfeld,	Seidel,	H. Schlosser,
Th. Stahl,	T. Movius,	T. Blechen,
W. Scharf,	H. Koch,	A. Ermish,
Gsellus,	F. Lehnhardt,	G. Knoop,
C. Goll,	W. Lampe,	F. Konke,
I. Hoffe,	T. Neukirchen,	C. Schmidt,
L. Hieronimus,	C. Storm,	H. Schulze,
C. Keimel,	K. Weber,	C. Nagel,
W. Wehr,		

The Third Prize, an elaborate banner-sash, by Madame Franciska Klein, was awarded to the Teutonia Mænnerchor, of New York, of which Mr. William Groschel is Director; Mr. P. F. Steffens, President; and Mr. A. Deitz, Secretary. It has fifty-nine members, whose last names are as follows:—

Grosch,	Rohrberg,	Geschwind,
Schwarz,	Bium,	Beedleben,
Baumgart,	Ittschner,	Wilder,
Hinter,	Herdtle,	Kaufmann,
Schmahl,	Zeller,	Roose,
Hendte,	Muenkert,	Reichmann,
Zielfelder,	Schirmer,	Susman,
Brandt,	Floersheim,	Scheppler,
Weber,	Hoffmann,	Zitt,
Berringer,	Tribe,	Jackish,
Oestreich,	Mundorff,	Hahne,
Kapp,	Hasse,	Behr,
Fischer,	Becker,	Hund,
Reinhardt,	Horner,	Radewitz,
Blank,	Rauch,	Bernhard,
Gelhar,	Kilian,	Furst,
Lajonquierg,	Neuhard,	Weissenbach,
Schirmer,	Hasheim,	Schillinger,
Reivogel,	Wolff,	Riegler.
Doerle,	Knab,	

The Fourth Prize, a large silver wine cooler, presented by General Ballier and the other Marshals, was awarded to the Quartette Club of New York, of which Herr Langenbach is Director, Herr Meyer is President, and Herr Hirschfeld is Secretary. It has 31 members.

The Fifth Prize was awarded to the Liederkranz of Baltimore, of which Mr. Charles Lenschan is Director, Mr. F. Woestman is President, and Mr. J. Schoman is Secretary. It has 84 members.

Honorable mention was also made by the Judges of the manner in which the Germania Mænnerchor of Baltimore, the Sængerbund of Buffalo, and the Sængerbund of Brooklyn acquitted themselves.

The Liederkranz, of New York, which secured the first prize, was organized in the year 1847. At the first general Sængerfest, held in Philadelphia in July, 1850, this society received the first prize. At another musical contest held in Buffalo, New York, in 1856, it was again awarded a prize. At another contest, held in Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1866, it was awarded the second prize, consisting of an ivory goblet. This the society refused to accept, whereupon the citizens presented it with a handsome Laurel Wreath in silver.

The Hoboken Quartette Club, to whom the second prize was awarded yesterday, has never before entered the musical lists.

The Teutonia Mænnerchor, of New York, the recipient of the third prize, was organized in 1852, and about six years ago, in a musical tournament at Buffalo, carried off the first prize.

The recipients of the fourth and fifth prizes—the Quartette Club of New York and the Leiderkranz of Baltimore—were yesterday awarded prizes for the first time since their organization.

It was generally conceded that the distribution of the prizes by the judges had been characterized by sound judgment and impartiality; and as each Society advanced to receive its merited reward, it was warmly greeted by its friends and admirers, whose name and number was legion. On receiving the prizes, the leader of each Society made a short address in German, expressing the thanks of his Club for the kindness manifested to them during their stay in Philadelphia, and a determination to press on to still greater success in the noble accomplishment of singing.

After these ceremonies were over, the combined societies sang "*Ecce Quam Bonum*"—"Behold how good a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." After which the multitude returned to the enjoyments of the day.

The Mayor's Reception at the Picnic.

The hearty welcome extend d by his Honor Mayor McMichael to the "deserving visitors" appears to have made an indelible impression upon their hearts. His popularity with "the German element" has reached the maximum point. On arriving at the picnic grounds, shortly after the delivery of the addresses, his Honor was fortunately recognized and at once surrounded by a boisterous multitude. It is barely possible that our municipal dignity was invaded in the treatment to which he was then subjected, for the enthusiastic Teutons seemed to regard him as one of the portly Burgomasters of their Fatherland, who was accustomed to their eccentric ways. With all the assistance that could be brought to bear, it was impossible to whirl him around fast enough to afford all the spectators a glance at his smiling countenance. Then those monstrous horns which the Teutons carry under their arms on such occasion—*horns*, emphatically, and in a double sense—were presented; and not until he had quaffed the frothy contents of each and every one of them were the Teutons satisfied that his thirst was fully quenched.

A representative of many of the societies then pinned upon his coat a gold badge of their respective associations. Decorated thus, after the fashion of an Austrian Archduke, he was escorted to the Temple of the Honorary Committee, and welcomed in a complimentary manner by the President of the Liederkranz, of New York.

His Honor responded in his usual happy vein, after which General Patterson, one of the Honorary Marshals, was introduced. In a few remarks he expressed his thanks for the honor done him, and complimented the Germans upon the good feeling which they manifested towards each other. The veteran soldier confessed that he had previously entertained a dislike towards them, but acknowledged that this Saengerfest had wrought an entire change in his sentiments.

Thus passed a memorable day in the history of the German population of Philadelphia and the whole country. Singing, parading, and general jollity continued until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when the picnic was brought to a close, and the happy but somewhat wearied participants made their way back to the city as best they could. This was no easy task, for every available means of locomotion was crowded to overflowing. As an evidence of the sobriety and moderation which characterized the affair from beginning to end, it may be stated that the only serious duty performed by the three hundred policemen on the ground was the arrest of four persons! When a multitude to the number of fifty thousand is gathered on such an occasion, and good order preserved to such an extreme degree without the interference of the authorities, the fact deserves to be recorded.

The City Last Evening,

especially those portions of it in which the German element is numerous, was another scene of boisterous but orderly jollity. Third street, above Callowhill, and the lower portion of the last-named thoroughfare, were the centres of attraction. The sidewalks were filled with a great crowd of promenaders, which, added to the transparencies, banners, and the other decorations displayed in almost continuous succession, imparted to them an animated and attractive appearance. The concert saloons and music gardens were all filled to their utmost capacity, the pleasure-seekers tempering their beer and pretzels with strains of martial music and the comicalities of variegated mimics.

During the evening, a large concourse of people was gathered in the neighborhood of Dr. Jansen's Skating Park, at the corner of Fifteenth and Wallace streets, to witness an attractive display of fireworks, which came off under the superintendence of Professor Jackson. The entertainment was varied by a pyrotechnic display, which was not included in the Professor's programme. About half-past 8 o'clock a rocket alighted upon the roof of a stable in a lumber-yard directly to the north of the Skating Park.

This roof was in a very defective condition, there being several large holes in it, so that the shell of the rocket fell through and set on fire the hay which was in the loft. Soon the whole building was in flames, and in a short time the structure was burned to the ground. Surrounding the stable on all sides were large piles of lumber.

These soon ignited from the falling sparks, and but for the timely arrival of the firemen the immense amount of lumber stored in the yard would have been consumed. As it was, about a dozen piles of boards were destroyed, involving a loss of $2500. In the stable a horse, valued at $300, was burned to a crisp, and a cart worth $90, as well as several sets of harness and a saddle, were destroyed.

This property belonged to several parties. Messrs. Naylor & Co. are the severest sufferers. Their loss is placed at $3000, which is partially insured in the Ætna, of Hartford. Messrs. Hoffman & Buhl lose about $200, upon which there is no insurance. Messrs. Staple & Campbell lose about $200; fully insured in the Spring Garden.

Such are the facts as developed by the investigations of the Fire Marshal thus far. But Professor Jackson stoutly denies that the fire originated in the manner described. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be no more pyrotechnical displays in that locality, as the large amount of lumber in the neighborhood is involved in great danger, as well as the property and lives of the residents.

The Singers Going Home.

Some of the participating societies of the Sængerfest started for their homes last evening, and a number of others took their departure this morning. The Liederkranz of New York will depart at twelve o'clock to-night. During the day several societies will visit Gloucester Point, N. J., on an excursion.

ARREST OF INCENDIARIES.—Yesterday an account was given in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the burning of a stable in William street, below Trenton avenue, belonging to George Sears and Augustus Fleckenstine, which involved a loss of $100, including the value of two horses, which were burned to death. Fire Marshal Blackburn, in investigating the cause, was of the opinion that it was the work of design. A boy named Charles Bach was observed to leave the building a short time previous to the discovery of the fire. He was arrested by a patrolman, and on being interrogated regarding the fire, acknowledged that he applied the torch, a boy named Charles Strewer having given him the matches.

On being asked what possessed them to do it, he said "they wanted to see the engines squirt." Search was made for Strower, and he was found asleep in a closet at his home in "Dutch Row." arrangements had been made by his parents to send him off to Trenton, New Jersey, this morning. Both the boys had a hearing before Alderman Senix this morning, and were held for trial.

SEASIDE RECREATIONS.—The season at Atlantic City is now fairly inaugurated, most of the hotels at that popular and pleasant resort being well filled with permanent guests, and having a good run of transient visitors. To add to the ordinary attractions of the place, a grand hop will be given on Saturday evening next at the Surf House, and it is expected that the occasion, being the first of the season, will be one of hearty enjoyment and decided success. The preparations thus far made lead to this conclusion, and a goodly gathering in point of numbers will assuredly not be lacking, as the trains of Saturday will carry down to the seaside numbers who do not care a fig for a salt-water bath in the daytime, unless they can follow it up by a whirl in the dance in the evening. The music will be furnished by Carncross & Dixey's full and efficient orchestra, which is an established institution at the Surf House for the season.

THE RIOT.—The leading spirits in the late firemen's riot and attack on the Hope Engine Company's quarters, of whom Alderman William McMullen and Councilman Barnes were *chefs de parti*, are all likely to come within the grasp of the law. Warrants have been signed and issued for their arrest, which it is expected will be accomplished to-day, in order that a hearing may take place this afternoon. Two have already come within the custody of the police, named James Murthart and John McGanen.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Joseph Donnelly and Adam C. Smith were arrested at 12·20 yesterday morning for beating a goodly citizen in a villainous manner, at Eighteenth and Montrose streets. Alderman Mink held them in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER HIBLER.—John McCullum and Robert McGuire were before Commissioner Hibler this morning, charged with distilling spirituous liquors without paying the special tax, as required by law.

Jacob M. Peterman sworn—I am sergeant of Police; about 1 o'clock yesterday, at the Manayunk toll bridge, I saw McGuire driving a horse and wagon with something in it covered up, which excited my suspicion; got on the wagon, lifted the cover, and found a copper worm that belonged to a still; asked him what he was doing with it; he said he got it at Wissahickon; I told him that was no way to bring it from there, as he was going the opposite direction; then he told me he was taking it to Wissahickon; he further stated that he bought it for old iron; I took him to the Station House and locked him up; he told me if I would let him go he would tell me where he got it; I told him I would not; he then told me he got it up the hollow; I then went to Norristown to see the Collector of the Sixth District; he came down, and we went to the distillery; I asked what they were making there, and McCullum said—"Nothing much—only a little whisky;" we found two stills, one copper worm, one tierce or pipe of whisky, and two and a half barrels with whisky in them, several hogsheads filled with mash, and three or four empty molasses barrels; these we took to the Station House, together with the horse and wagon; this morning questioned McGuire, and he told me McCullum hired him to haul the molasses which he got from No. 115 S. Water street (Bill for molasses produced.)

Samuel Horner affirmed—Am Deputy Collector of the Sixth District; there has been no application for, or a license taken out for the place where this distillery is; went there with Officer Peterman yesterday, and we found about thirteen hogsheads of whisky.

Edward Holgate sworn—I am Lieutenant of Police of the Thirteenth District Manayunk; went to the place last night and found one still in operation; McCullum was there operating at the time.

Both parties were committed, McCullum in default of $2000 and McGuire of $1000.

DEMISE OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his residence in West Philadelphia, John L. Goddard departed this life, after a lingering illness. For several months past he has been suffering with paralysis, which has incapacitated him from attending to any of his business interests, but his sudden prostration and death were utterly unexpected. He was born in this city fifty-four years ago, and has always made it his home. In time past he was connected with the Bank of the United States, and was sent to Europe in an honorable and confidential capacity with reference to that institution. He has held many places of honor and trust in the public institutions in this community, and his name has become universally known because of his high position, that of Grand Master of the Grand Masonic Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania. He became a Mason about twenty years ago, and after having served in all the chairs of his own Lodge, passed by unanimous election through all the offices of the Grand Lodge, and had at the time of his death served six months of his first term as Grand Master. His sudden departure has sorrowed many a heart, and stricken with grief mourners, relatives, and friends. The funeral will take place at his late residence in West Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock precisely, Saturday afternoon. The officers and members of the Grand Lodge will attend the funeral in a body.

THE LATE RIOT IN THE FOURTH WARD—HEARING BEFORE RECORDER ENEU AT THE CENTRAL STATION TO-DAY.—A large crowd of spectators assembled at the office, Fifth and Chesnut streets, to-day to hear the details of the late riot in the Fourth Ward.

William McMullen, W. Barnes, Frank Devitt, James Devitt, Thomas Dornin, Barnard Carlin, and George W. Wellington, alias Tippy Nipper, were charged with riot and attempting to destroy the property of the Hope Engine Company.

[James Markland, one of the alleged participants, has already been bound over to answer at Court.]

Owing to the absence of Mr. Alfred Bamber, President of the Hope Engine upon whose oath the warrant was issued for the arrest of the parties, the case was postponed until Saturday next, at 2 o'clock.

A LITTLE SUSPICIOUS.—James Baker and George W. Waterman yesterday crowded up closely to a German citizen who was enjaying himself at the picnic on Engel & Wolf's farm. After engaging in conversation they speedily left, and he missed his watch. They were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the theft, and held by Alderman Massey in $800 ball to answer at a further hearing.

A CARELESS DRIVER.—Yesterday afternoon a little boy, named James Adams, was run over by a heavy wagon, at Passyunk road and Reed street, and had his limbs crushed. The driver, John McNeil, was arrested, and such plain evidence of neglect was elicited at the hearing, that Alderman Tittermary held him to answer at court for his gross misdemeanor.

MONEY STEALERS. —John Glinn, Benjamin Sharron, and David Walker, aged respectively 22, 18, and 9 years, were caught in the act of making off with $11, which they had taken from the money-drawer of Richard Williams' grocery, at No. 34 Elm street. They were held by Alderman Maule to answer.

SMUGGLING CIGARS.—William Alamango, a Spaniard, was caught in the act of smuggling two valises of cigars from off a vessel at South street wharf. The cigars were, of course, confiscated, and William arrested, taken before a United States Commissioner, and held for a further hearing.

FALSE PRETENSE.—Eliza White, a domestic in a family residing in Locust street, near Currant alley, was arrested for going around to the neighbors, as it is alleged, getting money by false and fraudulent representations. Alderman Swift held her to answer.

CARELESS HACKMEN to the number of twenty-four, for neglecting to renew their licenses, and to give notice of sale and transfer of their carriages, were fined five dollars each by Alderman Beitler.

PERJURY.—Emma Johnson got into considerable difficulty by swearing falsely, and was arrested for perjury, at Second and Callowhill streets. Alderman Hurley held her in $600 bail to answer.

LINEN DUSTERS, *large assortment.*
Light Cassimere, Cloth, Alpaca, Drap d'Ete.
Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck and Linen Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, Drill, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing of all kinds suited to the season; the largest assortment in the city. Replenished daily, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE INVITE the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Hofmann, of No. 9 North Eighth street, dealer in Hosiery Goods, which will be found on our second page. Mr. Hofmann's store is one of the oldest establishments on Eighth street, having been located there by him in 1848. Mr. Hofmann confines himself exclusively to the sale of Hosiery Goods; his long experience in this branch of trade enables him to offer a large and desirable stock of goods. His assortment embraces the Merino Gauze Underwear of the manufacture of Cartwright & Warners, who stand unrivalled in the world for the manufacture of these fabrics, which are very light, very elastic, yet very durable, and need only a trial to convince any one of their superiority over all others.

"HUSBANDS, LOVE YOUR WIVES," and give them Plantation Bitters when they are suffering from Nervousness, General Debility, Faintness, Spasms, or any of the thousand and one diseases to which the weaker sex is liable. Having *yourselves* experienced the benefit of their use, extend the BLESSING to others. This invaluable tonic will chase Hypochondria, or "the Blues"—give tone to the damaged nervous system—gently stimulate languid secretions—dispel vapors and *ennui*, and generally build up the worn constitution. For each sex and all ages it is a gentle stimulant and a refreshing cordial. Millions of bottles are sold daily all over the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

CHEAP READING MATTER.—As will be seen by the advertisement of Messrs. Peterson & Brothers, publishers, No. 306 Chesnut street, they are now closing out an immense stock of surplus books at prices unprecedentedly low. Some of these works are from the pens of our best authors. Messrs. Peterson & Brothers are selling some $2·00 books as low as 50 cents, and those who wish to purchase would do well to review this choice collection.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BILIOUS FEVER.—This dangerous disease is immediately nipped in the bud by a timely use of these anti-febrile and corrective medicines; they purify the secretions of the liver, renovate the stomach, and cleanse the blood. Thousands who would have sunk beneath the violence of this fever have been restored to health by the use of these remedies, after all other means had failed. Sold by all Druggists.

FOR THE MOUNTAINS OR THE SEA-SIDE!—Gentlemen going to the watering places are invited to call at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, and get suitable suits of clothing for their comfort, while making their summer visits.

WHEN you want cheap and superior Photographs, resort to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. A beautiful Miniature Porcelain, only $1. Six Cards, or one large Picture, $1.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & CO.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

SEA-SIDE NECK-TIES only 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties......at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties......at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties......at 25 cents.
Sea side Ties......at 25 cents.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER, 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests.
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St

MARRIED.

LEWIS—LIGGETT.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. John Moore, at No. 2234 Turner street, Mr. HARRY EDWARD LEWIS to Miss CLARA REGNIER LIGGETT, both of this city. No cards.

WRIGHT—BENSON.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. E. T. Kenney, Colonel JAMES L. WRIGHT to Miss ANN M., eldest daughter of Stewart Benson, Esq., both of this city.

DIED.

COLVILLE.—On the morning of the 16th instant, MAGGIE, only daughter of Mary and the late Robert Colville, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 2317 Biddle street, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

FIELD.—On the 16th instant, ELIZABETH STANLEY FIELD, daughter of the late Charles Field.

Funeral will take place on Friday afternoon next at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Samuel Field, Fortieth street, below Pine, West Philadelphia. **

GODDARD.—On the 17th instant, JOHN L. GODDARD, in the 54th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3808 Locust street, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Services at Church of the Saviour. Interment at the Woodlands. **

WILDEY.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Richard Wildey, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1421 Marlborough street, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILKINSON.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. MARIA WILKINSON, widow of the late Colonel E. Wilkinson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 908 Walnut street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA, JULY 18, A. L. 5867.

The officers and members of the GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging will assemble at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, at 3½ o'clock SATURDAY AFTERNOON, to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN L. GODDARD, late R. W. Grand Master.
JOHN THOMSON, Grand Secretary.
By order of the R. W. Acting Grand Master.
Special Notice.—Masonic dress.

CARPETS ARE FADED, FLIES ATTRACTED, and your rooms made hot, by not bowing your shutters in summer. The Patent Shutter Bowers and Self-bowing Bolts will be found very convenient for the purpose, as they hold the shutters immovable to the wind, at several angles. Also, the Plated Snap Shutter Bowers, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WHILE TRAVELLING, OR IF YOU WILL keep late hours, you should provide yourself with one of our Folding Pocket Lanterns, which is no larger than a pocket wallet, and as it carries an extra supply of candles and matches, is always prepared for use. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

DOUBLE FARINA, OR MILK BOILERS, Coffee and Tea Pots, Pans, Kettles, Wash Basins, Colanders, and other articles of Tinware and Housekeeping Articles, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 232 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 22 5p§

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. } FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS,
4 11 tuthsSp, No. 631 MARKET Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 29 3m

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Commercial Advices to Two o'clock.

By Atlantic Cable

LONDON, July 18—2 P. M.—Erie Railroad shares, 46½. Other American securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—2 P. M.—Cotton firmer and more active. The sales will reach 15,000 bales; middling uplands have advanced to 10½d., and middling Orleans 10½d.

Linseed cakes have declined to £9 10s. per ton; Sperm Oil, £122. Other articles are unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Delay of the Veto Message.

The President has announced that the veto will not be sent in to-day. He is busily engaged upon it, and sees but few visitors. Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, leaves for home this evening, and members are going off by every train. Should the veto not come in this week, it is doubtful if a quorum will be here to receive it.

Another Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, July 18—Noon.—About 10 o'clock this morning a fire occurred at No. 225 William street, occupied by Solomon & De Freece as a whalebone and rattan manufactory. About $100,000 worth of stock was stored in the building, but a small part of which was saved. The stock was partially insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Cotton quiet and steady at 26½c. Flour dull and declined 10@15 cents; sales of 6000 barrels—State, $7@11; Ohio, $9·35@13; Western, $7@12·75; Southern, $9·60@17. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 3500 bushels amber Southern, $2·75. Corn quiet; sales of 44,000 bushels, mixed Western, $1·04@1·08. Oats firm and stock scarce. Provisions quiet; new Mess Pork, $22·75@22·81¼. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—William B. Mann, District attorney; T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—That there is a serious defect in the new Court room has been fully proven during this week, for it has been with the greatest difficulty that persons addressing either the Court or jury could be heard. Even the Judge, who is quite near the witness stand, has been heard several times within the last few days to say that he did not hear one-third of the evidence given in any of the cases. But the evil might be and should be, in some degree, remedied by the officers of the Court, of whom there is a sufficient number.

The crier of the Court repeatedly, through the day, cries "silence," and calls upon the officers to prevent conversation, and preserve order throughout the room. But all to no avail, for persons, members of the bar and others, carry on conversations, laugh, and stand up inside of the bar, making a scene not becoming a court of justice; and yet officers will look on and say nothing. Mr. Dare, the crier, is supported in his zealous efforts to preserve the quiet and order necessary by several of the officers, who know and endeavor to perform their duty; but the majority are most supremely indifferent, and the efforts of so small a minority are of consequence futile. It is sincerely to be hoped that these officers who have hitherto been remiss will, without further delay, take it upon themselves to correct this evil.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. A. J. Finch, charged with keeping a bawdy house, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The Court imposed the well-merited sentence of a fine of $1000, and imprisonment in County Prison for two years.

Inez Lane, colored, was charged with assault and battery upon Caroline Le Count, colored. The evidence upon the part of the Commonwealth was, that the prosecutrix was a schoolmistress, and the defendant's son was one of her pupils, and a very bad boy. One day it was found absolutely necessary to correct this boy, and while the prosecutrix was chastising him with a rattan, the defendant entered the schoolroom, and made a most furious attack upon her.

The defense denied that the defendant struck the school-mistress, and alleged that the only violence inflicted upon her was the resistance of the boy, who was smarting under the blows of the rattan. Verdict guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. She was ordered to pay a fine of $5 and the costs.

John Rovers was convicted of a charge of open lewdness, in exposing his person before respectable women and children in Murray's place on the 4th of this month.

Bridget Donahue was charged with assault and battery upon Mrs. Quinn. There was an ill feeling between the parties, and the defendant, on meeting Mrs. Quinn, took occasion to give expression to her part of it by calling her pet names, and when Mrs. Quinn objected to her English, she carried it further by striking her. Verdict, guilty.

This prosecution was not instituted by Mrs. Quinn, but by a man whose window was broken in the affray.

Albert Childs was charged with malicious mischief, in breaking the door lock belonging to William Gorman. It was alleged that the defendant rented rooms from the prosecutor and was negligent in the payment of his rent, in consequence of which there was bad feeling between them: and several nights ago he burst open the door of Gorman's room and threatened to take his life.

The defense alleged that the defendant did not go near Gorman's room on the night in question; and that the lock was broken off some five months prior to the time set forth by the prosecution. Verdict, not guilty.

George Kramer was charged with malicious mischief in tearing the dress of Elizabeth Kemmerly. The evidence was that he became angry at Mrs. Kemmerly, and catching hold of the sleeve of her dress, tore it off. This was an assault and battery, but not malicious injury, for the defendant evidently intended to do the prosecutrix violence, but had no malicious design towards the dress. Verdict, not guilty.

Jacob Vorer was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief. The prosecutor did not appear, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

John Wrigs was acquitted of a charge of adultery, the only witness in the case was the husband of the woman with whom the criminal intercourse was said to have been had; and as the law will not allow the husband to testify in such a case, the bill was submitted by the District Attorney, without evidence, because he had none.

William Sturky, a little colored boy, was charged with the larceny of $120, belonging to Daniel Tolan. The evidence was that Tolan left his money in his vest, which was hanging on a cart. As soon as he turned his back, the defendant took the money out and ran away. He was arrested shortly afterwards at the Vine street wharf, and $84 of the money was recovered. He acknowledged having taken the money, and told how he had disposed of part of it. Verdict, guilty.

Nicholas Shromer and William Crow were charged with maliciously killing a cow. It was shown that the cow died from the effects of the water it drank and the grass it ate in a certain pasture, and that the boys had turned her into this pasture. Though the cow came to her death in consequence of eating and drinking in this field, and this was the consequence of being turned into this pasture by the defendants, yet there was no evidence of malice, and hence the jury acquitted.

James Brown and Edward Roach were charged with assault and battery with intent to kill John Maurer. The prosecutor, who keeps a tavern at the northeast corner of Fifth and Callowhill streets, testified that on the night of June 20th, as he was standing in Callowhill street, near Fifth, two women, going from the Atlantic Garden, passed him: and after them the two defendants came; the defendant Roach came up and knocked him down, and Brown pulled a knife and stabbed him in the breast: he was able to identify them by their dress and appearance. On trial.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000	City 6s, New	100	7 sh	Leh N stk	44¼
$1500	do. New..ls.	100	18	do.	44¼
$1400	do...munic.	100	8 sh	Penna R.....ls.	[illegible]
$6200	do. New..ls.	100	40 sh	Reading R.trf.	52¼
$700	do. New.	100	100	do.	52
$3500	do...Old....c.	95½	200	do....ls.b10.	52
$2000	Pa cp 5s	94¾	200	do.....b10.	52
$1000	All County Co 5s.	78½	100	do.....s60.	51⅞
100 sh	Ocean Oil	2¾	200	do....s30wn.	51⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1000	5-20s '65.Jy.cp.	107½	5 sh	Lehigh N.	44¾
100 sh	Leh N.	44½	17	do.	44½

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 28 5p§

RODGERS'AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 8 3m§

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 18 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

FOURTH EDITION

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The House Joint resolution authorizing a special examination for the admission of Maurice Rice Evans to the Naval Academy was taken up on motion of Mr. Conkling, and passed.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the extension of the Mail Steamship Service between the United States and China. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) called up the resolution offered by him some time since directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the execution of the Maximilian decree of October, 1865, how many Mexican soldiers and officers were executed under it, etc. It was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced the following joint resolution expressive of the sense of the American people towards the Republic of Mexico.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States for and in behalf of the people of the United States, hereby express to the Republican patriots of the Republic of Mexico, their admiration for the long, persistent, and heroic struggle of their people to maintain the integrity of the country, and the republican form of its Government and institutions, their congratulations for the signal triumph they have gained over foreign influence and domestic treachery, and their earnest hope that their victory will consolidate and strengthen the Republic, establish and confirm republican institutions, law and order, and a due regard for the rights of person and property, and that a humane and liberal policy towards the vanquished may crown the glory of their endurance, courage and valor. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) called up the bill to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes by the appointment of a commission consisting of Generals Sherman, Hancock, Augur, and Harney, and Messrs. John B. Sanborn, William Bent, S. O. Beaumis, and Kit Carson, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to select reservations upon which to locate certain tribes.

Mr. Ross (Kansas) offered an amendment authorizing the General of the army to accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding 4000 in number, from the States of Kansas and Nebraska and the Territories, to aid in suppressing Indian hostilities, the said volunteers to be placed on the same footing as to pay, subsistence, etc., as regular troops.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) moved to strike out the General of the army and insert the President in the first line of the amendment.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) hoped that this amendment would not be agreed to. The President has entirely neglected to give the least attention to the border difficulties; instead of attending to such matters, he and a portion of his Cabinet had been visiting Boston and Raleigh, making political speeches.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) regarded the remarks of Mr. Howard as a reflection, though perhaps unintentional, upon the conduct of the Secretary of War. It could not be expected that the President would give his personal attention to such matters. He believed the Secretary of War had given all the attention that was necessary to this subject. In his judgment Congress was going a little too far in committing to the military matters which belong properly to the War Department.

Mr. Howard disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the Secretary of War. He had no doubt that officer had done his whole duty. He blamed the President and him alone.

Mr. Ross said without his amendment the bill would afford little protection to the people of his section.

Mr. Davis modified his amendment so as to authorize the Secretary of War, under the authority of the President, to accept the troops. As thus modified it was accepted by Mr. Ross.

Mr. Cole (Conn.) regarded the amendment of Mr. Ross as inconsistent with the purpose of the bill, which was a peace measure, or professed to be such.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Scofield (Pa.), on leave, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the payment of $3,000,000 for cotton claims under the decision of the Court of Claims. He said they could be examined by the proper committee at the next session, and if found correct they could be paid under the appropriation bills.

The resolution gave rise to some discussion, participated in by Messrs. Holman, Butler, Dawes, Pruyn, Farnsworth, etc., and was adopted.

The Speaker presented the report of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hubbard (W. Va.) took exceptions to some remarks in reference to West Virginia which appeared in the *Globe* report of a speech of Mr. Van Trump's, which speech he understood had not been delivered in the House.

He spoke of West Virginia as a mere political foundling, without a drop of constitutional blood in her veins—an illegitimate star in our political constellation, conceived in sin, and born in iniquity of modern Republicanism, etc. He (Mr. Hubbard) defended the birth and position of his State, instanced her loyalty during the war, and declared that she was an honored star in our political constellation, born to loyalty, and dedicated to freedom.

Mr. Van Trump disclaimed any intention of reflecting on the people of West Virginia. He had only discussed the political question as to the process of its organization.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) presented a communication, addressed to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses by citizens of Decatur, Ala., presenting the thanks of the suffering poor of Northern Alabama for the supplies furnished through General Howard, and that the prospects for a crop were so flattering that they hoped to raise this year an abundance of everything, and to be able to dispense with further bounty. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McClurg (Mo.), Chairman of the Committee on Southern Railroads, offered a resolution authorizing that Committee to proceed by a sub committee, and explained the necessity for it.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) thought the House should put a check upon the expenditures of select committees. He would not, however, make any objection.

The resolution was adopted.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning, in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Rev. L. Rocoffort sworn, and examined by Mr. Merrick—I know Lewis Weichman, and have had conversations with him outside of the confessional.

Q. Did Weichman ever tell you that he was in office in the War Department, and that he was sending information to the Confederates?

Mr. Carrington objected.

Mr. Merrick read Weichman's testimony to show that the latter had said he never gave such information as is alluded to above, to Mr. Rocoffort.

Mr. Carrington argued that this testimony could not be given, as it went to a collateral issue, and it had no bearing upon this issue to show that Weichman had given information to the South. If the object was to prove that Weichman was a conspirator, facts must be produced to show the fact of such complicity.

Mr. Merrick said one object was to show that Weichman was an accomplice, and that he had testified merely for his own security. It was a substantial fact, and could be proven, because the testimony of an accomplice alone was not sufficient to secure a conviction.

Mr. Carrington admitted that, and said he never asked a conviction on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

Mr. Merrick contended that the testimony was then admissible for he expected to prove that Weichman had told this witness, now on the stand, that he held his position in the War Department and was using it for the purpose of conveying information to the Rebels. It was certainly admissible to show the feelings of Weichman on the subject.

The Court said it would be proper if the Confederacy was the principal in the conspiracy.

Mr. Merrick contended that the court had allowed witnesses to be examined as to their sympathies, and it was proper to show where Weichman's sympathies were.

The testimony was ruled out by the court.

Rev. J. A. Walter sworn, and examined by Mr. Merrick—I knew Mrs. Surratt, and was her spiritual adviser; I was present at Mrs. Surratt's execution.

The witness was asked whether Mrs. Surratt avowed her innocence to him on the day of execution.

Mr. Pierrepont objected, and the objection sustained, and the defense noted an exception.

Q. Did not Payne tell you on the day he was being led to the execution that Mrs. Surratt was not guilty?

Objected to, and objection sustained, and the defense noted an exception.

John G. Reeves sworn, and examined by Mr. Bradley, Jr.—I reside in Montreal, Canada, and am a tailor by occupation; I know the prisoner; I made for him a Garibaldi coat in 1865; the Garibaldi is a plaited garment, plaited back and front, and has plain wristbands, and it buttons close up to the throat; I have no doubt that Surratt is the man who bought the coat; after the purchase of this coat I saw Surratt at my store; I saw him before April 20th, 1865; it was between the 11th and 18th of April; he left his measure on the 8th and 9th of April; he afterwards came to see me, and said his coat was too tight, and he wanted me to alter it; I saw Surratt at Father La Pierres; there it was where I first got acquainted with him; I then invited him to my house, and he stayed with me two days.

By Mr. Bradley, Sr.—He stayed at my house two days; about five or six days after he got the garment, when I went with him about thirteen miles, to Long Point; five or six days after I sold him the clothes he came to my house, and when he went away with me McMillan went with us; I saw Surratt at my door; a day or two before he went to Europe he was at my door; the two days Surratt was at my house it was not possible for him to have been absent ten or twelve hours.

By Mr. Bradley, Jr.—I knew Mr. St. Marie, that is I saw him there but did not know him personally.

Q. What is his character for truth and veracity?

Mr. Carrington objected, as the proper foundation had been laid.

Witness—I saw St. Marie in Montreal, and I know he resided there because I saw him; he was in the bank at Montreal, the Montreal Bank.

By the Court—St. Marie was in a bank there about three years; that was about the years 1855 and 1856; I am certain of my own knowledge, that St. Marie did live in Montreal.

Mr. Pierrepont objected that the proper foundation had not been laid to ask the witness as to St. Marie's character.

Mr. Bradley said he would withdraw the question for the present.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE GEORGES.

GEORGE THE SECOND.

[Continued from the last issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

On the afternoon of the 14th of June, 1727, two horsemen might have been perceived galloping along the road from Chelsea to Richmond. The foremost, cased in the jack-boots of the period, was a broad-faced, jolly-looking, and very corpulent cavalier; but, by the manner in which he urged his horse, you might see that he was a bold as well as a skilful rider. Indeed, no man loved sport better; and, in the hunting-fields of Norfolk, no squire rode more boldly after the fox, or cheered Ringwood and Sweetlips more lustily than he who thundered over the Richmond road.

He speedily reached Richmond Lodge, and asked to see the owner of the mansion. The mistress of the house and her ladies, to whom our friend was admitted, said he could not be introduced to the master, however pressing the business might be. The master was asleep after his dinner—he always slept after his dinner—and woe be to the person who interrupted him! Nevertheless, our stout friend of the jack-boots put the affrighted ladies aside, opened the forbidden door of the bedroom, wherein upon the bed lay a little gentleman, and here the eager messenger knelt down in his jack-boots.

He on the bed started up, and with many oaths and a strong German accent asked, "Who was there, and who dared to disturb him?"

"I am Sir Robert Walpole," said the messenger. The awakened sleeper hated Sir Robert Walpole. "I have the honor to announce to your majesty that your royal father, King George I, died at Osnaburg on Saturday last, the 10th instant."

"*Dat is one big lie!*" roared out his sacred majesty King George II; but Sir Robert Walpole stated the fact, and from that day until three-and-thirty years after, George, the second of the name, ruled over England.

How the king made away with his father's will under the astonished nose of the Archbishop of Canterbury; how he was a choleric little sovereign; how he shook his fist in the face of his father's courtiers; how he kicked his coat and wig about in his rages, and called every body thief, liar, rascal, with whom he differed, you will read in all the history books; and how he speedily and shrewdly reconciled himself with the bold minister whom he had hated during his father's life, and by whom he was served during fifteen years of his own with admirable prudence, fidelity, and success. But for Sir Robert Walpole, we should have had the Pretender back again. But for his obstinate love of peace, we should have had wars which the nation was not strong enough nor united enough to endure. But for his resolute counsels and good-humored resistance, we might have had German despots attempting a Hanoverian regimen over us; we should have had revolt, commotion, want, and tyrannous misrule, in place of a quarter of a century of peace, freedom, and material prosperity, such as the country never enjoyed, until that corrupter of Parliaments, that dissolute, tipsy cynic, that courageous lover of peace and liberty, that great citizen, patriot, and statesman governed it. In religion he was little better than a heathen; cracked ribald jokes at bigwigs and bishops, and laughed at High-Church and Low. In private life the old pagan revelled in the lowest pleasures; he passed his Sundays tippling at Richmond, and his holidays bawling after dogs, or boozing at Houghton with boors over beef and punch. He cared for letters no more than his master did; he judged human nature so meanly that one is ashamed to have to own that he was right, and that men could be corrupted by means so base. But, with his hireling House of Commons, he defended liberty for us; with his incredulity he kept Churchcraft down. There were parsons at Oxford as double-dealing and dangerous as any priests out of Rome, and he routed them both. He gave Englishmen no conquests, but he gave them peace, and ease, and freedom: the three per cents. nearly at par, and wheat at five and six and twenty shillings a quarter.

It was lucky for us that our first Georges were not more high-minded men; especially fortunate that they loved Hanover so much as to leave England to have her own way. Our chief troubles began when we got a king who gloried in the name of Briton, and, being born in the country, proposed to rule it. He was no more fit to govern England than his grandfather and great-grandfather, who did not try. It was righting itself during their occupation. The dangerous, noble old spirit of cavalier loyalty was dying out; the stately old English High-Church was emptying itself; the questions dropping, which, on one side and the other—the side of loyalty, prerogative, church, and king; the side of right, truth, civil and religious freedom—had set generations of brave men in arms. By the time when George III came to the throne, the combat between loyalty and liberty was come to an end; and Charles Edward, old, tipsy, and childless, was dying in Italy.

Those who are curious about European court history of the last age know the memoirs of the Margravine of Bayreuth, and what a court was that of Berlin, where George II's cousins ruled sovereign. Frederick the Great's father knocked down his sons, daughters, officers of state; he kidnapped big men all over Europe to make granadiers of; his feasts, his parades, his wine parties, his tobacco parties, are all described. Jonathan Wild the Great, in language, pleasures, and behavior, is scarcely more delicate than this German sovereign. Louis XV—his life, and reign, and doings—are told in a thousand French memoirs. Our George II, at least, was not a worse king than his neighbors. He claimed and took the royal exemption from doing right which sovereigns assumed. A dull little man of low tastes he appears to us in England; yet Hervey tells us that this choleric prince was a great sentimentalist, and that his letters, of which he wrote prodigious quantities, were quite dangerous in their powers of fascination. He kept his sentimentalities for his Germans and his queen. With us English he never chose to be familiar. He has been accused of avarice, yet he did not give much money, and did not leave much behind him. He did not love the fine arts, but he did not pretend to love them. He was no more a hypocrite about religion than his father. He judged men by a low standard; yet, with such men as were near him, was he wrong in judging as he did? He readily detected lying and flattery, and liars and flatterers were perforce his companions. Had he been more of a dupe, he might have been more amiable. A dismal experience made him cynical. No boon was it to him to be clear-sighted, and see only selfishness and flattery round about him. What could Walpole tell him about his Lords and Commons but that they were all venal? Did not his clergy, his courtiers, bring him the same story? Dealing with men and women in his rude, skeptical way, he comes to doubt about honor, male and female, about patriotism, about religion. "He is wild, but he fights like a man," George I, the taciturn, said of his son and successor. Courage George II certainly had. The electoral prince, at the head of his father's contingent, had approved himself a good and brave soldier under Eugene and Marlborough. At Oudenarde he specially distinguished himself. At Malplaquet the other claimant to the English throne won but little honor. There was always a question about James' courage. Neither then in Flanders, nor afterwards in his own ancient kingdom of Scotland, did the luckless Pretender show much resolution. But dapper little George had a famous tough spirit of his own, and fought like a Trojan. He called out his brother of Prussia with sword and pistol; and I wish, for the interest of romancers in general, that that famous duel could have taken place. The two sovereigns hated each other with all their might; their seconds were appointed; the place of meeting was settled; and the duel was only prevented by strong representations made to the two of the European laughter which would have been caused by such a transaction.

Whenever we hear of dapper George at war, it is certain that he demeaned himself like a little man of valor. At Dettingen his horse ran away with him, and with difficulty was stopped from carrying him into the enemy's lines. The king, dismounting from the fiery quadruped, said, bravely, "Now I know I shall not run away;" and placed himself at the head of the foot, drew his sword, brandishing it at the whole French army, and calling out to his own men to come on, in bad English, but with the most famous pluck and spirit. In '45, when the Pretender was at Derby, and many people began to look pale, the king never lost his courage—not he. "Pooh! don't talk to me that stuff!" he said, like a gallant little prince as he was, and never for one moment allowed his equanimity, or his business, or his pleasures, or his travels to be disturbed. On public festivals he always appeared in the hat and coat he wore on the famous day of Oudenarde; and the people laughed, but kindly, at the old old garment, for bravery never goes out of fashion.

In private life the prince showed himself a worthy descendant of his father. In this respect, so much has been said about the first George's manners that we need not enter into a description of the son's German harem. In 1705 he be married a princess remarkable for beauty, for cleverness, for learning, for good temper—one of the truest and fondest wives ever prince was blessed with, and who loved him and was faithful to him, and he, in his coarse fashion, loved her to the last. It must be told to the honor of Caroline of Anspach, that, at the time when German princes thought no more of changing their religion than you of altering your cap, she refused to give up Protestantism for the other creed, although an archduke, afterwards to be an emperor, was offered to her for a bridegroom. Her Protestant relations in Berlin were angry at her rebellious spirit; it was they who tried to convert her (it is droll to think that Frederick the Great, who had no religion at all, was known for a long time in England as the Protestant hero), and these good Protestants set upon Caroline a certain Father Urban, a very skilful Jesuit and famous winner of souls. But she routed the Jesuit, and she refused Charles VI, and she married the little Electoral Prince of Hanover, whom she tended with love, and with every manner of sacrifice, with artful kindness, with tender flattery, with entire self-devotion, thenceforward until her life's end.

When George I made his first visit to Hanover, his son was appointed regent during the royal absence. But this honor was never again conferred on the Prince of Wales; he and his father fell out presently. On the occasion of the christening of his second son, a royal row took place, and the prince, shaking his fist in the Duke of Newcastle's face, called him a rogue, and provoked his august father. He and his wife were turned out of St. James', and their princely children taken from them, by order of the royal head of the family. Father and mother wept piteously at parting from their little ones. The young ones sent some cherries, with their love, to papa and mamma; the parents watered the fruit with tears. They had no tears thirty-five years afterwards, when Prince Frederick died, their eldest son—their heir—their enemy.

The king called his daughter-in-law "*cette diablesse madame la princesse.*" The frequenters of the latter's court were forbidden to appear at the king's; their royal highnesses going to Bath, we read how the courtiers followed them thither, and paid that homage in Somersetshire which was forbidden in London. That phrase of "*cette diablesse madame la princesse*" explains one cause of the wrath of her royal papa. She was a very clever woman; she had a keen sense of humor; she had a dreadful tongue; she turned into ridicule the antiquated sultan and his hideous harem. She wrote savage letters about him home to members of her family. So, driven out from the royal presence, the prince and princess set up for themselves in Leicester Fields, "a here," says Walpole, "the most promising of the young gentlemen of the next party, and the prettiest and liveliest of the young ladies, formed the new court." Besides Leicester House, they had their lodge at Richmond, frequented by some of the pleasantest company of those days. There were the Herveys, and Chesterfield, and little Mr. Pope from Twickenham, and with him sometimes the savage Dean of St. Patrick's, and quite a bevy of young ladies, whose pretty faces smile on us out of history. There was Lepell, famous in ballad song; and the saucy, charming Mary Bellenden, who would have none of the Prince of Wales' fine compliments, who folded her arms across her breast, and bade H. R. H. keep off; and knocked his purse of guineas into his face, and told him she was tired of seeing him count them. He was not an august monarch, this Augustus. Walpole tells how, one night at the royal card-table, the playful princesses pulled a chair away from under Lady Deloraine, who, in revenge, pulled the king's from under him, so that his majesty fell on the carpet. In whatever posture one sees this royal George, he is ludicrous somehow; even at Dettingen, where he fought so bravely, his figure is absurd—calling out in his broken English, and lunging with his rapier like a fencing-master. In cotemporary caricatures, George's son, "the Hero of Culloden," is also made an object of considerable fun.

I refrain to quote from Walpole regarding George, for those charming volumes are in the hands of all who love the gossip of the last century. Nothing can be more cheery than Horace's letters. Fiddles sing all through them; wax-lights, fine dresses, fine jokes, fine plate, fine equipages glitter and sparkle there. Never was such a brilliant, jigging, smirking Vanity Fair as that through which he leads us. Hervey, the next great authority, is a darker spirit. About him there is something frightful; a few years since his heirs opened the lid of the lockworth box: it was as if a Pompeii was opened to us—the last century dug up, with its temples and its games, its chariots, its public places—lupanaria. Wandering through that city of the dead, that dreadfully selfish time, through those godless intrigues and feasts, through those crowds, pushing and eager and struggling—rouged and lying and fawning—I have wanted some one to be friends with. I have said to friends conversant with that history, "Show me some good person about that Court; find me, among those selfish courtiers, those dissolute, gay people, some one being that I can love and regard." There is that strutting little sultan, George II; there is that hunchbacked, beetle-browed Lord Chesterfield; there is John Hervey, with his deadly smile, and ghastly, painted face—I hate them! There is Hoadley, cringing from one bishopric to another; yonder comes little Mr. Pope, from Twickenham, with his friend the Irish dean, in his new cassock, bowing too, but with rage flashing from under his bushy eyebrows, and scorn and hate quivering in his smile. Can you be fond of these? Of Pope I might; at least I might love his genius, his wit, his greatness, his sensibility, with a certain conviction that at some fancied slight, some sneer which he imagined, he would turn upon me and stab me. Can you trust the Queen? She is not of our order: their very position makes kings and queens lonely. One inscrutable attachment that inscrutable woman has. To that she is faithful, through all trial, neglect, pain, and time. Save her husband, she really cares for no created being. She is good enough to her children, and even fond enough of them; but she would chop them all up into little pieces to please him. In her intercourse with all around her she was perfectly kind, gracious, and natural: but friends may die, daughters may depart, she will be as perfectly kind and gracious to the next set. If the King wants her, she will smile upon him, be she ever so sad; and walk with him, be she ever so weary; and laugh at his brutal jokes, be she in ever so much pain of body or heart. Caroline's devotion to her husband is a prodigy to read of. What charm had the little man? What was there in those wonderful letters of thirty pages long which he wrote to her when he was absent, and to his mistresses at Hanover when he was in London with his wife? Why did Caroline, the most lovely and accomplished princess of Germany, take a little red-faced staring prieceling for a husband, and refuse an emperor? Why, to her last hour, did she love him so? She killed herself because she loved him so. She had the gout, and would plunge her feet in cold water in order to walk with him. With the film of death over her eyes, writhing in intolerable pain, she yet had a livid smile and a gentle word for her master. You have read the wonderful history of that death-bed? How she bade him marry again, and the reply the old King blubbered out, "*Non, non: j'aurai des maitresses!*" There never was such a ghastly farce. I watch the astonishing scene—I stand by that awful bedside, wondering at the ways in which God has ordained the lives, loves, rewards, successes, passions, actions, ends of His creatures—and can't but laugh, in the presence of death, and with the saddest heart. In that often-quoted passage from Lord Hervey, in which the queen's death-bed is described, the grotesque horror of the details surpasses all satire; the dreadful humor of the scene is more terrible than Swift's blackest pages, or Fielding's fiercest irony. The man who wrote the story had something diabolical about him: the terrible verses which Pope wrote respecting Hervey, in one of his own moods of almost fiendish malignity, I fear are true. I am frightened as I look back into the past, and fancy I behold that ghastly, beautiful face; as I think of the queen writhing on her death-bed, and crying out "Pray! pray!"—of the royal old sinner by her side, who kisses her dead lips with frantic grief, and leaves her to sin more; of the bevy of courtly clergymen, and the archbishop, whose prayers she rejects, and who are obliged, for propriety's sake, to shuffle off the anxious inquiries of the public, and vow that her majesty quitted this life "in heavenly frame of mind." What a life! to what ends devoted! What a vanity of vanities! It is a theme for another pulpit than the lecturer's. For a pulpit? I think the part which pulpits play in the deaths of kings is the most ghastly of all the ceremonial: the lying eulogies, the blinking of disagreeable truths, the sickening flatteries, the simulated grief, the falsehoods and sycophancies, all uttered in the name of heaven in our state churches—these monstrous threnodies have been sung from time immemorial over kings and queens, good, bad, wicked, licentious. The state parson must bring out his commonplaces—his apparatus of rhetorical black hangings. Dead king or live king, the clergyman must flatter him—announce his piety while living, and when dead perform the obsequies of "our most religious and gracious king."

[To be continued in our next issue.]

LUMBER

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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ways on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices.
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Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
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HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 24 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Executor of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, July 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
7 16 tuths 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
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W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst9 3 STATE TREASURER.

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.

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3 12 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

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OF PHILADELPHIA,
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GEORGE W. BIDDLE, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS
Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited 4 18 thstuism

FINANCIAL

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THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

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DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

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NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
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A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10,2]rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 12

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 2m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 ap

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 16]

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 28] SOLID SILVER WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER WARE

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1ths tu

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
F. P. GUSTINE,
8 14 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1152 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuthfm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
8 2 PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1]

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

WIFE AND I.

She who sleeps upon my heart
Was the first to win it;
She who dreams upon my breast,
Ever reigns within it;
She who kisses oft my lips
Wakes the warmest blessing;
She who rests within my arms
Feels their closest pressing.

Other days than these shall come,
Days that may be dreary;
Other hours shall greet us yet,
Hours that may be weary;
Still this heart shall be thy home,
Still this breast thy pillow,
Still these lips meet thine as oft
Billow meeteth billow.

Sleep, then, on my happy heart,
Since thy love hath won it;
Dream, then, on my loyal breast—
None but thou hast done it;
And when age our bloom shall change,
With its wintry weather,
May we in the selfsame grave
Sleep and dream together!

FIVE HUNDRED YEARS BEFORE MOSES.

A Paris paper has a very interesting description of the unswathing of a female mummy recently. She was a lady of high rank in her day, and could not have been packed with more care if her friends had destined her for the Paris Exposition, four thousand years off. On the coffin was painted the scene of the judgment of souls.

Over this painting are written the prayers of the funeral service and the confession of the deceased, who not only does not reproach herself with any sins, but enumerates those which she has not committed:—"I am not guilty of murder, nor of theft, nor of adultery." Another inscription contains the genealogy of the deceased, both paternal and maternal. We will not transcribe here this series of whimsical names, ending in that of *Nes-Khons*, the woman, or rather lady, inclosed in this box, where she believed herself sure of repose, while awaiting the day when her soul and body should be reunited, and she should enjoy supreme felicity in flesh and bones. Deceived hopes!

The neck was the first portion of the body which appeared disembarrassed of bandages; but it was glued up with such a mass of naptha that it required the aid of scissors to remove it. All at once we saw a bright glimmering through the dark portions of the nitre which still remained on the breast, and we soon brought to light a thin leaf metal cut in the form of the sacred falcon, the wings extended, and the tail spread as a fan, like the eagle in heraldry. Upon this leaf of gold, too poor a trinket to tempt the grave-digger, a prayer was written, demanding of the guardian gods of tombs that the heart and entrails of the deceased might not be too widely separated. A beautiful microscopic *gypate* of hard stone, exquisite for a chain to a watch, was attached to a collar of blue glass beads, where hung a sort of amulet of turquoise blue enamel, in the form of a flail. Like *sucre d'orge*, in which the transparency is governed by the crystallization, some of the beads had become half opaque, probably from the heat of the bitumen, which was poured upon them boiling. All this is nothing extraordinary, however. These little objects are often found in the coffins of mummies, and there is no curiosity shop but what possesses more or less of these little figures in blue paste; but an unexpected and touching detail was a flower found under each arm—so well preserved that a botanist would no doubt have been able to name it. Was it a lotus blossom or a persea? No one could tell us, as our company was mostly composed of *savans*. This incident made us all pensive. Whose hand had placed these poor flowers, as a last adieu, at the moment when this deeply regretted body was about to disappear forever from mortal eyes? Flowers four thousand years old! What a subject for meditation! A little berry of fruit, whose species it would be difficult to name, was also found from time to time in the bandages.

Perhaps it was one of those narcotics which renders oblivious those who inhale the fragrance. On a fragment of cloth was written the name of an unknown king belonging to some dynasty equally ignored. The mummy opened at the Universal Exhibition fills a void in history, reveals a new Pharaoh. The face still remained concealed beneath its mask of linen and bitumen, which it was difficult to remove, owing to its immense age. The scissors finally removed the last obstacle, and two large black eyes shone with a semblance of life from between two blackened eyelids. These eyes were of enamel, such as the ancients always put in a carefully prepared mummy.

The effect of those two fixed staring eyes in that dead face was something startling. The corpse seemed to contemplate the living beings before it with disdainful surprise. The eyebrows were left clearly defined by the falling away of flesh. The nose, we are obliged to avow it, was flattened at the end to conceal the incision which had been made in the removal of the brains of Nes-Khons, and a piece of gold leaf was plastered over her mouth like a seal of eternal silence. Her fine, well-preserved hair fell in light ringlets about her ears, and was of that peculiar reddish tint so *récherche* among the Venetian ladies, and which the caprice of some of our *élégantes* has brought into favor at the present day. We hardly believe that this peculiar shade (which brought Nes-Khons into the latest fashion) could have been natural, as without doubt she was a brunette, like her fellow-Egyptians, and this auburn tint is probably produced by the perfumes and drugs used in the embalmment.

This same golden tint is found on the heads of two women exposed in the glass case, and what is strange, one of them has the same *coiffure* as the Venus of Milo, and the other a profusion of braids forming a sort of casque, as the hair is worn at this time. Little by little the body was disclosed to view in all its painful nudity. The skin on the body was red, and covered with little blue spots like the mould on pictures, carved by the contact with the air. From the incision made to take out the entrails, aromatic sawdust mixed with grains of resin, was dropped like bran from an unsewed doll. The long, emaciated arms, with their bony arms and excoriated fingernails, were extended, with sepulchral modesty, in the attitude of the Venus of Medicis. The feet, which were slightly contracted from the drying of the flesh and nerves, seemed to have been originally small; the toe-nails, like those of the fingers, being covered with bits of gold leaf. Was she old or young, pretty or ugly, this Nes-Khons, daughter of Horus and of Ronsa, named lady by her epitaph? It would be difficult to judge. Nothing remains but dry bones enveloped in a yellow skin, in which it would be impossible to recognize the graceful form of the Egyptian woman as painted by the brush of Alma-Tadema. One might well believe himself dreaming when he thus sees before him in a palpable form a thing—we cannot call it a being—that lived and loved five hundred years before the time of Moses, and two thousand before that of Christ: for such is the age of the mummy opened at the Universal Exhibition in the midst of all the machinery of modern times.

THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

This ancient palace stands at the east extremity of the city of Edinburgh. It is a fine castellated edifice, of a quadrangular form, with an open area in the centre, 94 feet square. The most ancient parts of the present palace were built by James V in 1528. It was partially burned by the English during the minority of Queen Mary, and again by the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell; but after the Restoration it was repaired and altered to its present form by Charles II. The Pretender took up his residence here in 1745. George IV, on his visit to Scotland in 1822, though he resided at Dalkeith Palace, held levees and drawing-rooms in this ancient abode of his ancestors. Meetings of Privy Council were also held here. The Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X of France, and other royal and noble French refugees, obtained a refuge here in 1793; and in 1831 the same apartments served a second time as an asylum for nearly the same individuals. It has a peculiar interest, from the circumstance of the apartments occupied by Queen Mary having been carefully preserved in the state in which she left them.

Her bed is an object of interest to strangers; and many relics of her Majesty's needlework exist in the rooms. The spot where Darnley and his accomplices assassinated her favorite, David Rizzio, and other interesting localities, are carefully marked. The closet in which Mary was at supper, with the Countess of Argyle, Rizzio, and others, when this tragical scene was acted, is only twelve feet square. In what is called the picture gallery, a hall 150 feet in length, and 27½ in breadth, are hung the portraits (most of them fanciful) of one hundred and eleven Scottish monarchs, painted towards the latter part of the seventeenth century by De Watt, an artist of the Flemish school, by order of James II of England, when Duke of York. In this hall the election of the sixteen Scottish representative peers takes place.

In immediate connection with the palace on the north are the ruins of the Abbey of Holyrood, founded by David I in 1128. The King conferred a large endowment and other privileges on the monks (of the order of St. Augustine) whom he established here; among these, the privilege of erecting a burgh between the abbey and the town of Edinburgh. Hence the origin of the Canongate, the superiority of which at the Reformation passed from the hands of the monks to the Earl of Roxburgh, from whom it was purchased in 1636 by the city of Edinburgh, which still retains it. At the Reformation, the buildings connected with this abbey suffered much; and it is now in a state of ruin, the roof having fallen in so long ago as 1773. The area of the royal chapel, which formed the nave of the Abbey Church, has long been used as a burial place by several of the Scotch nobility. In the southeast corner of the chapel is the royal vault, in which are deposited the remains of several of the Scotch sovereigns, and branches of their families.

A visitor to the place thus describes his impression on visiting the room:—"We were introduced into an ill-lighted room, with one deep window looking upon the court, and a fire-place like that of a country inn—the state chamber of the unfortunate Mary. Here was a chair she embroidered—there was a seat of tarnished velvet, where she sat in state with Darnley—the very grate in the chimney that she had sat before—the mirror in which her fairest face had been imaged—the table at which she had worked—the walls on which her eyes had rested in her gay and her melancholy hours—all, save the touch and mould of time, as she lived in it and left it.

"We entered another room—her chamber. A small, low bed, with tattered hangings of red and figured silk, tall, ill-shapen posts, and altogether a paltry look, stood in a room of irregular shape; and here, in all her peerless beauty, she had slept. A small cabinet, a closet merely, opened on the right, and in this she was supping with Rizzio when he was plucked from her and murdered. We went back to the audience chamber to see the stain of his blood on the floor. She partitioned it off after his death, not daring to look upon it. Again—'poor Mary!'

"On the opposite side was a similar closet, which served her as her dressing-room, and the mirror, scarce larger than your hand, which she used at her toilet. Oh, for a magic wand, to wave back on that senseless surface the visions of beauty it has reflected!"—*Reynolds' Miscellany.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

—Dion Boucicault thinks that the "Royal Albert Hall" will be unfit for concerts. This is on account of its great size (it is to be eight times as capacious as Westminster Hall), which no human voice or voices can properly fill. The cost of the hall—£200,000—is to be mainly met by the sale of the best boxes and stalls. No manager could pay expenses from the remaining undesirable seats.

—It is stated that with the view of promoting a taste for sacred music in the University of Dublin, the board have founded eight musical exhibitions per annum, tenable for five years. The exhibitioners will be allowed most of the advantages of scholars, but will have to take part every Sunday in the service of the college chapel. The first examination will be held next November.

—The English critics comment on the fact that the drama of *Marie Antoinette* is to be brought out in this country first, by Madame Ristori, and remarks as a strange thing that "thus, in the end, Europe will receive a European novelty by way of America."

—We read of two Italian operas recently given with success: *Le Barnaba*, by Signor Creonti, at Turin, and *La Vendetta Slava*, by Signor Platania, at the Argentina Theatre, at Rome.

—Mr. Apthomas has undertaken the somewhat arduous task of producing a musical version of "The Pilgrim's Progress" of John Bunyan.

—Mario is said to be engaged at St. Petersburg next year, at £1000 a month. That is paying a good deal for a name.

—The pianist Rubenstein is pronounced to be one of the very best performers of the day. He is now in London.

—A new opera, *Faustina Hasse*, by Herr Louis Schubert, is to be given at Leipsic during the coming season.

Bismark Gets a Bargain.

A German paper remarks that Count Bismark is speculating in land. He has just bought an estate in Pommerania for three hundred thousand thalers, and the neighboring proprietors say that he gets it veoy cheaply. His bargain is due to the fact that he offered cash payment. The premier has feathered the royal nest very comfortable, and it is but fair he should now look to his own.

HYDROPHOBIA RECIPE.—In the county of Kent, England, great faith is placed in the Birling recipe for the cure of hydrophobia; and well-authenticated instances can be adduced to prove its efficacy. The secret now rests with a family who are willing to part with it for £500. With the commendable desire of securing the information to the good of the public, the Vicar of Birling has started a subscription, which already amounts to a little over £200.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
2 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until July 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about 10,000 CORDS OF WOOD, now lying at the Government Woodyard, at Alexandria, Va.

Bids for 1000 cords, with the privilege of the lot, are invited, but for an amount less than 1000 cords bids will not be entertained.

Proposals must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to the undersigned.

Fifteen days will be allowed parties to remove their purchases.

Bidders will state their full name and post office address, and will be notified by letter of the acceptance of their bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be considered objectionable.

Payment in Government funds is required upon the acceptance of the bid.

7 17 10t] CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-General Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street.

JULY 16, 1867.

Bids will be received at this Office until noon of THURSDAY, July 25, 1867, for all of the Foul Lime (about 100,000 bushels) and old Retorts (about 1200) that may be for sale at the different Works for the term of One Year, payment to be made in cash on delivery, and all expenses of removal to be paid by the purchaser. Satisfactory reference or security will be required, the Board of Trustees reserving to themselves the right to reject any or all bids they may deem prejudicial to the interests of the Trust.

Direct to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Foul Lime or Old Retorts."

JOSEPH MANUEL,
7 17 4t Engineer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 23tmw 3m*

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 1mw

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·48 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8½

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

4 1½ HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m
H. V. TOMPKINS, General agent Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 26 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 19 Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1½ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. ... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail ... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express ... 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant ... 1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·30

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

June 3d, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·10 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8½ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street ... 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson ... 6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at ... 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at ... 1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good *only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 24 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1½ General Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2½, 3¼, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11½ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14½

ROME.

Graphic Description of the Great Catholic Council, from the Pen of the "London Times" Correspondent—A Gorgeous and Impressive Spectacle—The Canonization of the Saints.

ROME, June 29.—I have just returned from witnessing the magnificent ceremony of the canonization of twenty-five martyrs of the Roman Catholic Church, and anything so gorgeous, anything so unique and out of harmony with that world in which we live and move and think, it has never been my lot to witness. My reasoning powers for the present slumber, while imagination is wide awake and active; and thrilled as I have been for full five hours with all that can gratify the senses and charm the fancy, you must not expect me to take up the pen of the critic, and analyze what should be received as representing one grand idea. I cannot do so, for though it would be easy to write about gaudy display and trippery; to attack the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church, or to denounce the Pope King; yet, glowing as my imagination now does with the glories of the pageant which has just passed away, I must, for the hour at least, ascend into that higher atmosphere where, stripped of its accidents, the universal religious sentiment attracts and unites us all together. It is said that one man summoned from all parts of the world the mighty host of ecclesiastics who were ranged this morning round the Tomb of St. Peter, and that one man created all the glories of a scene which bewitched and impressed every one who witnessed it; yet what could Pius IX have done had it not been for that religious sentiment which dwells in every man who is above the beasts? That it is which has brought to Rome from the North and the South, the East and the West, tens of thousands of sincere worshippers; I bow before it, while for myself I discard the accidents with which millions of my fellow-beings have surrounded it. With these feelings, then, let me describe all that I have gazed upon with wonder.

The fetes began last night, which was the vigil of St. Peter; and as I entered Rome by the Porta San Pancrazio, there rose on the horizon, still blushing with the gorgeous colors which an Italian summer's sun had left, a thing of light, a magic cupola, so exquisite in its beauty, and so rapid in its birth, that one might have fancied it had been created by Him who said, "Let there be light." All the world was out to view it; and though no novelty to myself, still it was a pleasure to hear the admiration which everyone expressed at witnessing a spectacle of which they had dreamed far across the Atlantic on the one hand and across the Pacific on the other, for there is a multitude here of every race under the sun. How crowded the city is was perceptible from the multitudes which filled the streets so late in the evening. The people of Frascati and other neighboring places had come over with each a small barrel of wine and provisions, determined to make a night of it on the steps of the Piazza or any other place, and return the following day. From Tivoli, Cora, and distant places they came in crowds in the morning, bringing many of them small hen-coops with fowls, for a longer and more substantial supply. Of the number of foreigners I fear to speak. Of Bishops there are 500. Ecclesiastics of all ranks are said to amount to 25,000, of whom 15,000 are calculated to be French. Certain it is that 10,000 applied to the Cardinal Vicar for permission to say mass, and, for various reasons, they are believed to be principally French. In short, never was Rome so full, especially of the clerical element, and many a stranger has had to pass a sleepless night or lay his head on the boards. The great day of the feast was, however, yet to come, and wearied travellers were appalled to hear that by 6 o'clock the Church of St. Peter would be full. A brilliant morning it was when I started at half-past 5 o'clock and found crowds in carriages or on foot, all tending towards one point. Many a window was hung with crimson tapestry; the Papal banner was floating over the Ponte St. Angelo, and Papal troops were dashing about in all directions. The Cardinals were indulging in an hour's more sleep, secure in their places; but, with this exception, persons of all classes were *en route*. Thanks to kind friends I entered the church by a private gate, the Porta Santa Martha; and from my place under the Ambassador's loggia, and close to the Papal throne, will now describe the scene which thousands besides myself were gazing at, even at that early hour. The taste displayed in the decorations is much more pure and simple than that which was shown in 1862 at the last great Canonization. The effort has been to give the effect of color, and this has been done so as to bring out in bolder relief the architectural ornaments. It would be useless to note the materials employed. One looks at the whole, at the general effect, and this was rich and gorgeous in the extreme. Richer still it became when about 7 o'clock the Servitori began to light the great wax tapers which hung suspended in festoons beneath the arches, under the colossal statues. Still, it was a fearful sight to watch these men at times suspended in mid air on a narrow bit of wood, and swinging backwards and forwards, apparently no bigger than crows. Twenty-five thousand tapers were thus soon made to shed their light upon the building, giving to the crimson tapestry a deeper hue, now that all daylight was excluded, and lending increased brilliancy to the gilding. Sometimes a puff of wind blew aside a curtain, and then down streamed on one particular spot a sunbeam so bright and unexpected that it seemed like a flash of lightning, startling those around as if danger were near. Grander, however, than all else in the way of light was a colossal inverted cross formed of prisms of glass, which had been sought for far and wide. Above it were the keys, gigantic in their proportions, and formed of the same material, while above them still was suspended an enormous tiara of colored glass. Hanging, as did these brilliant symbols of the Roman Catholic faith, in the centre of the nave, and flashing and glittering with direct and reflected light, the spectacle was indescribably beautiful. We were looking and wondering at these grand effects of light, when a general confusion ensued among the masses who were underneath the cupola. There was a murmur of many voices gradually swelling into a storm. Ladies were rising in their seats, and guards rushing here and there—indications, as some thought, of the approach of the Papal procession, but instead, it was a panic created by the curtain of one of the windows taking fire. There could be no danger in so substantial a building as St. Peter's; but people do not reason on such occasions, and had it not been that the fire was extinguished, it is difficult to say what might have been the result of the panic. Another—and this the only painful incident which occurred—was, it was reported, an act of suicide by a man named Achille Rossi, a native of Cremona, before the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament. The poor fellow, it appears, was so dazzled by the wonders of the scenes that he lost his head and cut his throat with a pen-knife, that he might enter at once on the enjoyment of a Paradise which the glories around him were supposed to typify. Meantime, all the great people are coming in. Above me are the French and Prussian and Austrian and Spanish and Mexican, in fact, all the Ambassadors now in Rome, not excluding the Ambassador of the Grand Duke of Monaco, who has been recently appointed, together with the wives and families of those who have the good fortune to possess them, and their attaches. In the opposite loggia were the ex-King of Naples and the Dowager Queen, with her family, and a large suite better adapted to better times.

The Portuguese Princess, the aunt of the present King of Portugal, is also there, together with her ladies in waiting. There are few English of the laity. Lord Northesk and Mr. Howard, of Corby, who has lately had the misfortune to lose his daughter, are in the same loggia with me, and not far from us is the General of the Jesuits, who attracts much attention. Cardinal Pentinni, unable from ill health to take part in the procession, walks in feebly and seats himself. Soon after 8 o'clock some minor Orders began to enter, and then came the bishops, two and two, amounting to 480. Wearing a red cope in honor of the martyrs, they presented a grand spectacle. Many of them wore a violet-colored berretta on the head instead of a black one. Each carried his mitre, white for the most part, though there were varieties, as in the dress. Some had mitres resembling imperial crowns, studded with precious stones, while some wore over the cope a dress resembling a hussar's jacket with upright collars rigid with gold. Of European bishops France has the greatest show, Austria perhaps the smallest, being represented only by the Primate of Hungary, who is followed by four servants in hussar uniforms. England sends more than half her bishops; Ireland, contrary to the information I received and communicated, has fourteen. Scotland, too, is not behind. There are bishops also from Canada and the United States, four from India and China, besides many other arrivals. As to the Chinese bishop, I learn on better authority that he is a Frenchman. Each bore a lighted taper, and as soon as they were seated and the archbishops, among whom I recognized Dr. Manning, had arranged themselves on either side of the throne, the silver trumpets in the cloister announced the approach of the Pontiff. They always perform the same music, but sweeter notes it is impossible to conceive. In advance were the Cardinals, Dr. Cullen among them, and Antonelli, looking, as he has done for twenty years, calm and imperturbable. These took their seats on the lower side of the Presbytery, 43 in number, and in the centre of 523 Princes and dignitaries of the Church, Pius IX was borne in on his chair. So large a number has never, I believe, been assembled together, at least in modern times. In 1862 there were not more than 259 bishops. Altogether the Church possesses between eight and nine hundred, and fifty-three or fifty-four cardinals; so that more than one half of her staff, so to speak, met on this occasion. Call it vanity or what you like, Pius IX must have been more or less than human had he not felt deeply moved and gratified at the homage which he received.

ROME, June 30.—Two hundred years have passed away since the *fete* of the Centenary of St. Peter was celebrated. In that interval, thrones and dominions, principalities and powers, have been swept into oblivion, while the Church of Rome exists, and, externally, never presented a grander phase than it did yesterday. I do not urge it as an argument in its favor; I state a simple fact, and a hard one it is for those who think to upset in an hour an institution founded in the traditions of antiquity, and in the faith and affections of many millions of human beings. What Pius IX felt and thought as he was born into the centre of this gorgeous scene, it would be impossible to conceive. Leaving his chair and ascending his throne, he stood for several minutes as if transfixed, cardinals and bishops, with their lighted tapers, surrounding him, and a sea of heads surging and stretching away to the extreme distance. I thought he looked pale, and no wonder if he did; for if a heretic trembled with emotion, what must have been the sensations of one who regarded himself as the representative of the Great Apostle whose centenary they were celebrating, the very centre and depository of truth! Yet there were no indications of weakness in his voice, which was as firm and clear as I ever heard it. The cardinals having paid their homage by kissing the hand and some of the bishops by kissing the knee of his Holiness, the great function of the day, the canonization of the martyrs, began. I abstain from all criticism, and merely report what I saw and heard, describing great general effects. To Roman Catholics the ceremony which added so many advocates to those already before the Throne of Grace was most interesting, and every thing that art could supply was borrowed to make it more effective. When all was ready the cardinal charged to conduct the canonization advanced to the throne, accompanied by a master of ceremonies and an advocate of the consistory, who, in the name of the Cardinal, begged instanter that his Holiness would permit the names of the twenty-five Beati to be enrolled in the catalogue of saints. The Prelate Secretary of the *Brefs ad Principes* replied in Latin that the Holy Father was well acquainted with their virtues, but before deciding on so important an affair extorted that intercession should be made to the Apostles and all the Court of Heaven for light to guide him. The Pope and all the mitred host then knelt, while two singing chaplains intoned the Litany of the saints, the ecclesiastics joining in, and the vast multitude in the church responding as with the voice of many waters. There is a plaintive monotony in the notes which is very touching, and, familiar as they are to the members of the Roman Catholic Church, not a voice was silent, and a body of sound rose and swelled through the vast edifice that made one's nerves thrill with emotion.

The same forms being observed as in the first instance, a second time the cardinal advanced, and the request was made *instanter et instantius* that the Beati should be canonized, when, in answer, prayers to the Holy Spirit, the source of light and holiness, were implored. Again the Pope and his prelates knelt and prayed, and, rising, his Holiness intoned the *Veni Creator spiritus* with a voice so clear and loud, and with a precision so remarkable, that people looked upon one another with astonishment. A third time the postulants advanced, and entreated *instanter, instantius, et instantissime* that the canonization should take place, and an answer was returned that the Holy Father, convinced that the act was approved by God, would now pronounce his definite decision, which he accordingly did, seated in his chair of state, with his mitre on his head. After some other forms the *Confiteemus*, or *Decernimus*, was repeated, the silver trumpets sounded, the cannon roared from St. Angelo, and all the bells in the city were rung for joy at the consummation of the hopes of the Church.

The Pope now intoned the *Te Deum*, that fine old Ambrosian hymn. Oh, how grandly it rose and died away, as it was sung by the choir, and was then taken up by 40,000 voices, pealing forth with a power which lifted one above the world, and then dying away, as if the effort was too great for the human soul to sustain! Do not call this rant or over-excited enthusiasm. You should have heard and seen properly to have felt. I confess that even now I choke with emotion as I recall the impression it made upon me. That glorious hymn, chanted as it was by tens of thousands in unison, will ring in my ears forever, and I found myself joining in the universal song of praise, not as a Roman Catholic with Roman Catholics, but as a Christian man with his fellow-man in acknowledgment of that Great Power whom we all worship. High Mass was performed immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony of canonization. It presents no peculiarity until we come to the offertory, which on this occasion included the presentation of the offerings made to the Pope by the friends of the new saints, or the religious Orders to which they belonged. During the whole of the morning they lay on tables on the left of the high altar. They consisted first of five large wax candles, weighing two of them fifty Roman pounds, and three one hundred and twenty-five pounds each. These were beautifully painted with flowers, intermingled with arabesque, in gold and silver. Secondly, two large loaves, on salvers, one of which was gilt, bearing the arms of the Pontiff. Thirdly, two barrels, one plated with gold, the other with silver, filled one with wine and the other with water. Fourthly, three cages of elegant construction, in one of which were two turtle doves; in another, two pigeons; and in the third, various small birds of different kinds. Each saint presented the offerings above described, and the ceremony was conducted with great pomp. As many saints, so many processions, each formed by two macebearers and a master of the ceremonies, two cardinals preceded by their gentlemen, and followed by two members of the Order to which the saint belonged, or by two priests or laymen, the postulator of the cause and two cardinals with their gentlemen bringing up the rear. The ceremony therefore continued for some time, and during this interval we were indulged with a Litany composed expressly for the occasion by the well-known soprano, Mustafa, in which the names of the new saints were introduced for the first time. To give effect to the music three several choirs were formed, one of which was placed under the direction of Mustafa, near the High Altar; another over the great window at the entrance of the church, directed by Melizzi; and a third, composed of four hundred voices in the cupola, under the direction of Capocci. Such delicious music surely was never heard, as the dulcet tones floated in a series of echoes through the vast building—first rising from earth in a full body of sound, then gradually diminishing in power, though not in distinctness, and then softly breathing forth as though they were angels' whispers. As the High Mass proceeded, and the incense began to spread its misty veil over every object, nothing could exceed the beauty of color. His Holiness took the Sacrament in both hands; the Benediction was given; and the long-expected ceremonies of a day which will mark an important epoch in the history of the Church were over.

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE,

MAUCH CHUNK,
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And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND WYOMING VALLEYS

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route. Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7'45 A. M., 1'30 P. M., and 5'20 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Wang's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9 1m

CAMP MEETING,

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES

Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:—

FOR VINELAND, 8'00 A. M., 9'00 A. M., 3'00 P. M., and 3'30 P. M.

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LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 7'15 A. M., 8'28 A. M., 3'19 P. M., and 6'05 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, $1'75.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

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THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,

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And supply yourselves with

STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
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KEEP THEM AT HAND!

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These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

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AT

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BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

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HAND MUZZLE LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

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WHITE LINEN DUCK

Of the Extra Heavy Basket Quality, reduced to ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

All grades and weights White Linen Duck.
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Linen Drills, good qualities, only 37 cents up.
Fancy Drills, good qualities, only 45 cents up.
Coating and Blouse Linens from 25 cents up.

BLACK HERNANI OR IRON BERAGE.

A fresh lot good quality, at the lowest old gold price of 65 cents.

Also, the two yards wide, in large mesh, at reduced prices.

40 cent Lupin's Black Tamartines.
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25 cent Plaid Grenadines, extra cheap.

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Fine Lace Hdkfs, from auction bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 50, 75, 85c., $1 and $1'12.
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Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
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Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Raimorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1'25.

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A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 30c. per yard and up.

White Goods in every variety and price.

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Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.

We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.

Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 63c. per yard.

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Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

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He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

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RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 29 am6m

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Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
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Thread Veils from $2'10.

WHITE GOODS,

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Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 18 yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 16 1m

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THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY,

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RAILROAD PROPERTY

AND FRANCHISES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSS-TIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replacing using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 2d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court, of the State of Pennsylvania on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9stu3m

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 3 15j

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,

AT PRIVATE SALE,
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 5

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior furniture, from families removing, comprising walnut parlor suits in brocatelle, plush, and reps; elegant etagere; mantel and pier mirrors; walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; walnut sideboards; wardrobes; book-cases; hat racks; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; office and library tables; spring and hair mattresses; feather-beds; marble-top tables; washstands; silver-plated ware, China, &c.

BILLIARD TABLES,
Also, two billiard tables, complete. [7 17 2t

SALE OF FINE FISHING RODS AND TACKLE,
On Saturday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, at the auction store No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an invoice of fine trout and general fishing Rods of every variety, 10, 9, 8, 6, 4, and 3 joints.

Also, lake and trout flies and insects; hair, silk, and hemp lines; frames, studs and hooks; reels, snoods, pipnies, landing nets, floss silk, etc. [7 16 2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 505 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141
S. FOURTH Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

EXCURSIONS.



FOR CAPE MAY.—THE SPLENDID steamer SUE, Captain C. TAGGART, will take the position of place on the CAPE MAY ROUTE.

The SUE was built to run in the Chesapeake Bay, is handsomely furnished, has fine state-room accommodation, and fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

The SUE will leave CHESNUT street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, returning on alternate days.

Fare to Cape May, $2'50, including carriage hire: Servants, $1'75; Children, $1'25.

7 12 3t G. H. HUDDELL.



EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m



THE STEAMER ELIZA HANCOX having met with an accident to her machinery, will be withdrawn from the Wilmington and Chester Line for a few days to undergo repairs.

Due notice will be given when she is ready to resume her trips.

7 15tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,

11 11am4p[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of

STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom,
No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—

GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ARCH ST. HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,

6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St., Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. 1 3 2t thsm

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7'50, $10'00, $12'00, AND $14'00 PER SET.

OUR $7'50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHE MANUFACTURERS' $10'00 SETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

2 1 tuthsemrp **NO. 913 ARCH STREET.**

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1tuthsemrp **NO. 913 ARCH STREET.**